CARBON COPY

FBI ST. LOUIS 3-9-42 5-04 PM DB

DIRECTOR

LAMP

RAY WEBSTER, REPORTER FOR THE POST DISPATCH IN THE FEDERAL BUILDING, SAINT LOUIS, WHO HAS ALWAYS BEEN VERY FRIENDLY TO THE SAINT LOUIS OFFICE, CALLED UPON ME TODAY WITH A MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY JOSEPH PULITZER, PUBLISHER, ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH, TO MR. REESE, THE MANAGING EDITOR OF THE POST DISPATCH, WHO IN TURN SUBMITTED IT TO MR. CROWLEY, CITY EDITOR, WHO IN TURN REFERRED IT TO RAY WEBSTER, WHO THEREAFTER BROUGHT IT TO THIS OFFICE. IS IS QUOTED AS FOLLOWS - QUOTE LINCOLN HOCKADAY SUGGESTS, AND I THINK THE SUGGESTION HAS REAL MERIT, THAT IN ORDER TO CLEAR UP WHATEVER CONFUSION THE STAR MAY HAVE CAUSED BY ITS QUESTIONING THE INTEGRITY OF OUR JOURNALISTIC POSITION IN PUBLISHING THE JAP NEGRO STORY, WE ASK THE FBI TO GIVE US A VERY BRIEF STATEMENT ALONG THIS LINE - "I AM HAPPY TO SAY FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC THAT THE FBI IS UNDER OBLIGATIONS TO THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH FOR THE VERY GREAT ASSISTANCE WHICH THIS STAFF CONTRIBUTED TO OUR INVESTIGATION OF FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPANESE IN ST. LOUIS. THE POST DISPATCH HAS WORKED WITH US IN THIS AS IN MANY OTHER INVESTIGATIONS WITH GREAT INTELLIGENCE, ZEAL AND PERSISTENCE AND IN THIS INSTANCE HAS CONTRIBUTED A HIGHLY IMPORTANT PIECE OF EVIDENCE, THE PHOTOGRAPH

RECORDED 94-8-241-31
INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 16 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL - 12

OF THE JAP LEADER OF THE CONSPIRACY, AND OTHER PIECES OF EVIDENCE WHICH AT THIS TIME SHOULD NOT BE AND WILL NOT BE DISCLOSED. WE CONSIDER THAT, BY ITS EXPOSURE OF THE FACTS IN ITS PUBLICATIONS OF FEBRUARY FIFTH AND SIXTH, THE POST DISPATCH RENDERED THE COUNTRY A VERY REAL PUBLIC SERVICE."

IF THEY WONT SAY ALL OF THIS, PERHAPS THEY WILL SAY SOME OF IT. IT WOULD BE BEST TO HAVE THE STATEMENT COME FROM HOOVER PERSONALLY. IF HE CANT SAY IT, PH POSSIBLY ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDLE WILL. IF NONE OF THEM WILL SAY IT AND IF, AS I PRESUME, THEY BROADCAST OUR PHOTOGRAPH IN POST OFFICES, ETC., AS A POLICE CIRCULAR, COULD WE NOT VERY PROPERLY REPRODUCE THIS CIRCULAR AND LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. INDEED, IF WE GET THE STATEMENT AND THERE IS SUCH A CIRCULAR IT WOL WOULD BE FINE TO PRINT BOTH. UNQUOTE.

MR. KRAMER OF THE BUREAU DISCUSSED THIS SITUATION WITH ME BY TELEPHONE A FEW DAYS AGO. ALL THREE PAPERS HAD PROMISED NOT TO PRINT INFORMATION THEY HAD GATHERED BY INVESTIGATION REGARDING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PACIFIC MOVEMENT OF THE EASTERN WORLD. HOWEVER, WHEN THE POST DISPATCH LEARNED THAT THE STAR TIMES HAD ALSO OBTAINED THE INFORMATION THEY DECIDED AGAINST WITHHOLDING PUBLICATION, AND CALLED ME AND ADVISED ME OF THIS FACT. THERE

HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THUS FAR THAT THE PUBLICITY IN THIS CASE HAS IN ANY WAY INJURED THE INVESTIGATION. AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE STAR TIMES AND THE POST DISPATCH HAVE CONTRIBUTED WHATEVER INFORMATION THEY RECEIVED BY THEIR INVESTIGATION, TO THIS OFFICE. THE POST DISPATCH WAS THE FIRST TO PRODUCE THE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PROSPECTIVE SUBJECTS NAMELY DR. ASHIMA TAKIS AND M. LIANG. NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS RELATING TO THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE STAR TIMES AND THE POST DISPATCH HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU. I HAVE ADVISED RAY WEBSTER NO ACTION COULD BE TAKEN BY ME IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE MATTER, AND HE STATED HE HAD ANTICIPATED THIS ACTION ON MY PART, AND HAD TOLD HIS EMPLOYERS THAT THIS WOULD PROBABLY BE MY REPLY, AND THAT I WOULD ADVISE HIM THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO SUBMIT SUCH A REQUEST TO THE BUREAU. AFTER THE BUREAU HAS HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW THE CLIPPINGS SUBMITTED, IT IS RESPECTFULLY SUGGESTED THAT THIS OFFICE BE ADVISED RELATING TO THE ABOVE REQUEST.

NORRIS

END

6-15 PM OK FBI WASH DC F

V

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

PEF:MT

New York, N. Y.
April 22, 1942.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Alvin Goldstein, the New York City representative of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, with whom I am slightly acquainted, telephoned and advised me that Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the publisher of the Post-Dispatch, had requested that he prepare a series of stories, four or five, which would deal with the FBI success in espionage cases. Mr. Goldstein wanted to know if any material might be available on this subject and whom he should contact in Washington in order to get it since he would want material on a national basis. I told him that I would suggest that he speak with Mr. L. B. Nichols of the Bureau which he indicated he would do.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-341-32

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 23 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

McGUIRE

13 MAY 5 - 1942

JJM:MKH

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MARCH 10, 1942

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

94-8-341-31

Transmit the following message to: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

REFERENCE YOUR TELETYPE MARCH NINE CONCERNING REQUEST RAY WEBSTER REPORTER FOR THE POST DISPATCH FOR STATEMENT IN CONTROVERSY EXISTING BETWEEN POST DISPATCH AND SAINT LOUIS STAR TIMES. THE BUREAU CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES GIVE SUCH A STATEMENT AS REQUESTED. THE FACT THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO INJURY TO THE BUREAUS CASE AS A RESULT OF PUBLICITY BY THE POST DISPATCH DOES NOT MAKE ANY VARIANCE FROM THE BUREAUS POLICY PARTICULARLY SINCE THERE IS NO PRESENT INDICATION THAT THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITS CONTRIBUTED BY THE POST DISPATCH IS OF ANY VALUE TO OUR INVESTIGATION. THE BUREAU MUST NOT BE INJECTED INTO ANY ARGUMENT BETWEEN THE POST DISPATCH AND THE STAR TIMES OVER JOURNALISTIC ETHICS SINCE IT IS APPARENT THE POST DISPATCH BROKE ITS FAITH TO PREVENT BEING SCOOPED BY THE STAR TIMES. YOU SHOULD ADVISE WEBSTER THAT THE STATEMENT HE REQUESTED COULD NOT BE GIVEN UNDER A POLICY OF LONG STANDING OF THE BUREAUS TO THE EFFECT THAT WE CANNOT COMMENT UPON PENDING INVESTIGATIVE MATTERS.

HOOVER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 11 1942

SENT VIA ~~TELETYPE~~ 1:13 P.M. Per 79

INITIALED IN DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

St. Louis, Missouri
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
April 20, 1942

THE FBI GIVES DIES THE LIE.

The FBI has made an investigation of nine employes of the Board of Economic Warfare who were accused three weeks ago of "subversive connections" by Representative Dies. All nine, including one man, C. Hartley Grattan, who resigned because of the Texan's extremely serious charge, have been cleared.

This incident offers a crystal-clear example of the harm Representative Dies does by his wild and irresponsible charges. First, his accusation was echoed all over Europe and South America by Axis radio to prove that Washington is a nest of crackpots and dangerous radicals. Incalculable harm to American prestige may have resulted.

Second, an important Government agency has been deprived of a valuable employe. Third, Americans who have not yet caught on to Dies' unscrupulous efforts to get personal publicity through fantastic accusations may have had their confidence in our Government seriously shaken.

This follows the usual pattern of Dies "exposes"—a wild and ridiculous accusation of some innocent person which makes headlines, followed by later repudiation, which often escapes public notice.

Dies now has his hand out for more money from Congress to continue his witch-hunting career. He should be cut off without a cent.

Mr. B. H. Reese
Managing Editor
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

94-8-341-A

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

LBN:WGR

May 10, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Alvin H. Goldstein
St. Louis Post Dispatch

Mr. Alvin Goldstein, Post Dispatch Bureau, Room 2401, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City, telephone Mohawk 4-5237, residence 545 West End Avenue, telephone Trafalgar 7-8525, called at the Bureau pursuant with previous arrangements to secure material for a series of articles. For record purposes prior to Goldstein's arrival I had mentioned the project to Mr. Gilfond who approved the idea.

General background material was furnished to Goldstein on the following cases:

1. Ducase, with particular emphasis on Edward Heine and Lilly Stein.
2. Case involving George Bodenschatz.
3. Case involving Carl Borchardt and the Ludwig case.
4. William Etzel and material pertaining to sabotage.

It is Goldstein's idea to write these up along the line of mystery stories, showing first facts of the individuals involved and then developing the resources of the FBI in bringing them to justice.

For record purposes Goldstein is on assignment on the specific instructions of Pulitzer, the publisher of the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

I found Goldstein an energetic individual who appeared to be very conscientious and an ardent admirer of the Bureau. I furnished him with various materials and information pertaining to our work will be forwarded to him in New York City. His article will be cleared in the Bureau prior to publication.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED 94-8-3411-33

INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
15 MAY 12 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 MAY 13 1942

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rotlomon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

GKS:OM

Dictated: 3:30 PM

May 1, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

Re: Alvin H. Goldstein,
Newark Representative of
St. Louis Post Dispatch,
St. Louis, Missouri

PRIOR CONTACTS WITH GOLDSTEIN:

In June, 1938, Alvin H. Goldstein contacted Mr. E. A. Tamm and stated that the St. Louis Post Dispatch wished to publish a two-page article concerning the accomplishments of the FBI during the Director's administration. The article he published covered two complete pages of the St. Louis Post Dispatch of Sunday, June 19, 1938. The front page carried a twelve by six inches picture of the Director shooting a Thompson sub-machine gun. The entire lower half of the second page was devoted to pictures of the Director taken at different times during his life. The article is well-written.

In July, 1938, he spoke with Mr. Foxworth at New York City in connection with the Mattson Kidnapper and wanted information concerning how the drawing of the kidnapper had been prepared and how the artist had secured his information. There is no indication he was ever given this information.

In May, 1940, he contacted the New York Field Division requesting a number of pictures concerning the FBI. No cooperation was given him due to the attitude of his newspaper as expressed in an editorial in the March 1, 1940, issue of the Post Dispatch.

Special Agent in Charge E. E. Conroy of the Newark Field Division advises that Goldstein is the Newark representative of the St. Louis Post Dispatch. Mr. Conroy remembers Mr. Goldstein during the time Mr. Conroy served in Missouri several years ago. Mr. Conroy states that Mr. Goldstein has been very friendly with the Bureau although there was some difficulty with him during the Davis kidnapping case. This was attributed to his editor and a tip-off by Colonel Casteel, then Superitendent of the Missouri State Police. However, Mr. Conroy states our

RECORDED & INDEXED

relationship with him since then has been very satisfactory. Conroy speaks highly of him.

RELATIONS WITH ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH:

Our relations with this newspaper date back to August, 1933, and were on a very friendly basis. Several editorials were printed in the newspaper commending the work of the FBI. In 1937 a special tour was afforded Ralph Pulitzer, the owner of the Post Dispatch, and at that time he indicated a marked interest in the Director and the Bureau.

However, the March 1, 1940, issue of the Post Dispatch carried an editorial entitled "J. Edgar Hoover's Fishy Activities." This article was written in conjunction with Senator Norris' attack on the Bureau. It pictures the Director in a very unfavorable light and intimates that he is using the FBI to push himself into the public light. It concludes by saying that Congress should turn an investigative light on the FBI and its publicity mad chief. The result was that on April 3, 1940, all individuals connected with this newspaper were taken off our mailing list by the Director's authority.

On June 26, 1941, G-2 reported that Julius Klyman who is on the editorial staff, is a member of the Communist Party, as is Elwood Douglas, who is a reporter and a member of the editorial staff.

On July 1, 1941, they published an editorial concerning the Ducase which was favorable to the Bureau. No acknowledgement was made. Daniel R. Fitzpatrick has drawn several cartoons which are very favorable to the Bureau. He presented the originals to the Director.

On December 1, 1941, they asked the Attorney General why the pictures relating to the Ducase were released only to Life Magazine. Mr. Gilfond was advised by Mr. Nichols that this was the first information the Bureau had that the Post Dispatch was interested in such pictures and that Life Magazine was the only one who had asked for such pictures.

In January, 1942, they published an editorial regarding the alien roundup which was favorable. No acknowledgement was made.

Memorandum for Mr. Nichols May 1, 1942

In February, 1942, B. H. Reese, Managing Editor called at the St. Louis Field Division and offered his personal assistance and the assistance of the newspaper to the Bureau. It will be noted that the newspaper recently was of assistance in killing the alleged "Missouri Gestapo," a vigilante group. Editorially its position was favorable to the Bureau.

In March, 1942, the newspaper sought a statement from the Director to the effect that the FBI is under obligation to the editorial staff of the St. Louis Post Dispatch for the assistance which this staff contributed to the Bureau's investigation of the fifth column Japanese in St. Louis, and that the Post Dispatch by its exposures has rendered the country a valuable public service. Special Agent in Charge Norris advised that the Post Dispatch had contributed the result of their investigations to the Bureau and had produced a photograph of two Japanese subjects. This appears to be an argument between the Post Dispatch and the Star Times of St. Louis, and the Post broke its faith with the Bureau and released publicity on the case to prevent being scooped by the Star Times. Apparently the publicity did not harm the case. The statement was denied to the Post Dispatch.

Very truly yours,

J. J. McGuire

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

LBN:FML

May 27, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

For record purposes, there are attached hereto copies of the articles which were approved by Messrs. Ladd, Tamm, and the writer for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The four articles approved are as follows:

1. George Carl Bodenschatz
2. All-over story on the Ducase.
3. Story on Edmund C. Heine
4. Story on the Kurt Fredericks Ludwig Case

b6
b7C

The story on the Etzel Sabotage Case was disapproved and I told Goldstein over the phone we could not approve it. He understands the reasons and was not particularly proud of the story himself. I returned the original of that manuscript to him together with a memorandum on [redacted] of the Ducase.

Goldstein was also furnished with some photographs to illustrate the stories which, generally speaking, are very good.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

1 ENCLO. 11

9 JUL 23 1942

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-341-35

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
11 MAY 28 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 13

Dear Lou:

Here is the second spasm, the Bodenschatz story. I hope it fulfills your expectations, but right now you have me scared to death because I haven't heard from you on the Ludwig-Robert effort.

As to art, you know what I want--everything I can get. Particularly some pictures mentioned in the memo showing Mrs. B. with the Nazi notables, photos (two) showing similiarty between Gaertner's typing and the corrections on Mrs. B's manuscripts; photos of Mrs. B., Mr. B. and if possible Gaertner.

Well, it doesn't hurt to ask, does it? Hope you feel better soon. Take it easy but don't let any investigations stand in the way of important Post-Dispatch business.

Yours,

Al Goldstein

ENCLOSURE 1

1 ENCLO.

RECORDED

94-8-341-35

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11 MAY 28 1942

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 20 1942

By Erik E. Gedstein

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

Washington. May [illegible] before the United States became directly involved in the war, a Kentucky newspaperman addressed a women's club meeting at Louisville on the subject of his experiences and impressions in Germany. To his astonishment, he received shortly thereafter, a letter from the Wirtschaftspolitische Gesellschaft, Berlin, [illegible] "innocuous" in his speech found objectionable by Nazis. He speedily informed the Federal Bureau of Investigation of his suspicion that a foreign agent was at large in Louisville.

Thus began an inquiry to determine the identity of a Nazi "tipster" whose activities, to the unpracticed eye, might appear innocuous. But after the FBI uncovered with painstaking thoroughness the amazing evidence, one of the most active agents [illegible] of a foreign power in the United States was unmasked; her wealthy, German-born husband was disclosed as her aide, and dozens of clues resulting subsequently in the identification of other enemies within the gates had been obtained. It's all in the records at Washington.

Shortly after investigation began of the list of persons in the Louisville area subject to suspicion, there was a remarkable development at Cincinnati. It was whispered into FBI ears that a man named "Arnold," [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible] had displayed so strong an attachment to the Nazi cause that acquaintances suspected him as a German spy. The Federal agents quickly determined that "Arnold" recently had returned from Germany to the United States, bringing with him on the ship a maroon colored Lincoln Zephyr.

(more)

Inspecting the freight records of the vessel for that trip, the FBI learned that 20 automobiles of the same description were unloaded at the New York pier. With minute care, each car was traced from factory to salesroom to purchaser until it was established beyond doubt that the machine in "Arnold's" possession was owned by George Karl Bodenschatz, president and owner of the Superior Welting Co., Louisville, Kentucky, who had been reported to the FBI as early as 19

Photographs of Bodenschatz were positively identified at Cincinnati as those of the man known as "Arnold." The problem for FBI fishermen now was to determine if he was whale or minnow.

Examination of their own records, preliminary to an exhaustive scrutiny of Bodenschatz' activities, aroused in the Federal agents an eagerness to learn much more. He had emigrated from Germany in 1912 and became an American citizen in 1921. He and his wife, Mary Jane, had served military instruction in Germany and Karl, last war, had served on the Kaiser's staff under Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, and now was a Major in the German Air Force, functioning as liaison officer between Goering and Hitler.

Records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation also sustained the information that he had married Mary Jane Hake in 1918, and together they had visited Germany as the first honeymoon until 1928 after which they spent part of each year in that country. In August, 1939, prior to the shift commencing toward the Bodenschatz from [illegible], they had been wined and dined by Nazi dignitaries including [illegible] and the Fuehrer and were among guests at State [illegible] of Himmler and Max Schmeling.

[illegible] American birth, Mrs. Bodenschatz [illegible] her husband's native land. Into [illegible] she had written to Adolph Hitler [illegible]

"I feel that I can render Germany a great service in my country by way of the right sort of propaganda because this coming winter I have engagements for lectures each week before the Women's Clubs and other public organizations. I am doing this work out of love for the land that gave my husband birth and because I have the firm conviction the principles of the present Government under your leadership will make a better and finer Germany for Germans and in doing this is making a better and finer Germany for the world."

The tie-up between this attitude and her actions in the United States was found by the Federal agents in a check of her various speaking engagements when maudlin phrases such as the following were overcome by her modesty:

"When I arrived at this simple home of Hitler's (Berchtesgaden) as the [illegible] I was greeted by his aide. At once Hitler came from his room. He saluted me and shook hands. It has been my very rare and great privilege to meet personally several of the leaders and heads of various countries, but I must say that Hitler received me in a way which I have never been received before by a head of a government."

The problem confronting FBI investigators then was to determine [illegible] expressing an opinion to which any citizen is entitled or whether, instead of being small fry, she was a [illegible]d, skillful, [illegible] trusted agent of the German Government working under direction of another nation in violation of existing laws. The long arm of the Federal Bureau of Investigation stretched from Louisville to San Francisco where an enemy alien, formerly connected with the German Consulate, was taken into custody.

At his quarters a search disclosed a letter from Margarete Gartner, [illegible] informing Mrs. [illegible] that in a few days he would receive copies of a small pamphlet, prepared by Mrs. George Bodenshatz "with my collaboration" for distribution. There was also a letter from [illegible] alien to Mrs. Bodenschatz acknowledging receipt of the [illegible]

It was recalled that the Louisville journalist had received his critical letter on the stationary of the Wirtschaftspolitische Gesellschaft, known throughout the world as WPG, a division of the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda and Enlightenment under Dr. Goebbels, with "educational work in foreign countries" its official objectives. It published propaganda in English and other languages for release in United coveted by Nazis. Margarete Gaertner was Director of the WPG.

It was hardly necessary for FBI agents to leave their office to establish that Margarete Gaertner had been a guest of the Bodenschatz in 1936 and in 1937 at that A sumptious home in Louisville. During these intervals she was engaged as an employee of the German Embassy at Washington. Later when the WPG was [illegible] into the Nazi regime by the Ministry of Economics and the society became of the [illegible] became the director principally because of her knowledge of persons and places in America.

By this time the FBI knew it was on the trail of one of the most influential and successful propaganda agents in the United States, and began the long process of establishing the extent of her activities. They found she had lectured throughout the nation to clubs, church, civic and school groups [illegible] under Hitler and defending policies of the Nazi party. She was [illegible] engagements by various German consuls.

She had published at Louisville nearly [illegible] "The Saar Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," "[illegible] slovakia," and "New Germany Rehabilitates." [illegible] the German Railroads Information Office, [illegible] Viola, in person, using [illegible] valuable that it also [illegible]

Chief of the [illegible]

But to John Edgar Hoover, directing the investigation of the FBI, the pattern was not complete. His agents interviewed a minister who had toured Germany. In Berlin he had visited the "information" office and asked who was qualifed to speak on Germany in the United States. Ultimately he was introduced to a Mrs. Gaertner who told him that the person to see was Mrs. Bodenschatz of Louisville, Kentucky. Later the minister received letters asking him to arrange speaking engagems for the Louisville lady, both from her and from Mrs. Gaertner. These letters, and oth of the kind, were later to become evidence of incalculable value.

From others who had visited Germany and from loyal naturalized German citizens, the FBI continued to gather irrefutable evidence that Mrs. Bodenschatz was working under the direction of a foreign power; that her visits to Germany were prepaid by the Nazi Government and--more important--that the cost of printing her pamplets was borne by Germany when that nation elected to distribute them. In the natural orde of things, it was determined, the printing cost was charged to the Bodenschatz leather manufacturing firm, which in turn charged them off on income tax returns as "advertisi costs." Thus, in effect, Uncle Sam bore the cost of the Nazi propaganda.

Lest the value of the work of Bodenschatz should be lost in the blazing glory o his wife's achievements, the FBI recovered the following letter she sent him from Germany:

"The Secretary of State said Germany has much to thank the family of Bodenschatz for what Karl has done here and for what I have done in the States and I said: 'Well, that is very nice indeed but I could not do what I do if my husband did not encourage and endorse what I am doing as the work is not easy' to which he agreed..."

When war drew near to the United States, Viola Bodenschatz ceased much of her outward activity, but when France fell she gave a "Victory Dinner" for friends; she continued financial contributions to the cause of Ralph Townsend, and Frederick Ernst Aubagen, both of whom recently pleaded guilty to Foreign

Ready now to prove that Mrs. Bodenschatz and her husband, a Kentucky Colonel—a title that impressed the Nazis immeasurably—were singing lyrics written to a Nazi written tune, the FBI analyzed pamplets direct from Germany on subjects treated by the propagandist and were able to show that her writing were merely revisions of Goebbels' own phrases. To cap the climax, the Federal agents confiscated manuscripts she had sent to the printing firm for publication in pamphlet form.

Revisions typed on pages turned out from Mrs. Bodenschatz' typewriter had been written, it was scientifically established in the laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, on the same machine that was used in Margarete Gaertner's correspondence from Berlin to her agents in the United States. There need be little wonder then in learning that after they heard the evidence against them, Viola and George Bodenschatz last month changed pleas of not guilty to guilty and accepted concurrent sentences of five years and two years each, with fines totalling $4000, for violation of two counts of an indictment charging them with having wilfully acted as agents of the German Government.

All Fifth Columnists are not registered as prescribed by law with the Secretary of State. Don't believe everything you hear.

##

May 31, 1942

Dear Lou:

Here's the first one. Although I'm not satisfied with it, I guess it will get by. Unless I hear from you earlier, I'll call you tomorrow afternoon about art. I'm too damn tired tonight to figure it out. If it's OK except for any changes you want to make in pencil (which are OK with me) will you please shoot it along to Thompson as per the enclosed enveloped. But for God's sake don't make me rewrite it. Don't forget to send me the stuff you got up on the other case.

approved by the Director & sent to Sat Evening Post 5/16

Highest regards,

Al Gilstrap

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED

94-8-341-35

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11 JUN 1 1942

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NICHOLS

1 ENCLOS. 11

5 JUN 26 1942

FBI

By Alvin H. Goldstein

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

Washington, D.C., May [redacted] The FBI was ready to strike. Eight members of a Nazi spy ring had been under careful surveillance for months with each and every move and message known to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. One spy had unwittingly led to another, [redacted] intercepted letters in code or invisible ink to a mass of incriminating evidence and after many months of patient observation it appeared the fish were all in the net.

Then out of heavens as blue as the sky over Bermuda "Robert" [redacted] dropped into the picture. [redacted] British censors relayed information to Washington that they had intercepted at the Bermuda station a letter addressed to a high ranking [redacted] German army officer signed only in that cryptic fashion. The writer had observed that a certain type of bacteria placed in oil tanks might cause an explosion, and asked if that had been the [redacted] nature of some [redacted] reported blasts.

To the keen-minded ~~investigators~~ Special Agents of the FBI the note ~~could have~~ had but one meaning—an unidentified and possibly dangerous enemy agent was operating in the United States. Close examination [redacted] of the note by handwriting experts and analysis by Bureau laboratory technicians of the paper on which it was scrawled ~~by Bureau laboratory technicians~~ failed to establish that "Robert" had been encountered in previous inquiries. Immediately all existing plans to close in on this spy ring [redacted] were suspended. The word to continue watchful waiting was sent out to the hundreds of agents engaged in counter espionage for the protection of these shores.

Thus began the search for "Robert" [redacted] that led over a long and complicated trail to the solution of the mystery of the missing memorandum book. As in other such cases that have confronted the [redacted] FBI, success came only after a seemingly interminable [redacted] and patience-taxing interval during which small bits of the puzzle were fitted together [illegible]

94-8-341-35

One of the German espionage groups in America was headed by Kurt Frederick Ludwig, [redacted] under continuous surveillance since January, [redacted] 1941. He had assumed leadership of the [redacted] gang a month after the FBI first placed him on the suspect list when Ulrich von der Osten, a Nazi army intelligence officer, died from injuries suffered when struck by a taxicab in New York City. At the time of the accident, unaware that he was watched by Government agents, Ludwig seized Von der Osten's black brief case and [redacted] vanished from the watchful eye of the FBI into the crowd.

One by [redacted] the members of the group under his direction joined the parade passing unwittingly before the Federal agents. Ludwig, American-born, had lived in Germany most of his life but had resided in the United States since 1940, posing as a [redacted] salesman although actually he was a full-time, handsomely-compensated NAZI spy. The group included [redacted] a Long Island housewife, whose home was used as a meeting place and who was preparing to rejoin her husband in Germany when arrested after committing to memory facts concerning [redacted] the U.S. big bomber, the B-19. She also recruited assistants from her gymnastic classes at [redacted] Turn Verein and a German script school run by the Bund. Among them was Lucy Boehmler, Ludwig's fairly comely 18-year-old German-born secretary, whose duties included obtaining information from soldiers on leave by using [redacted] devices to which she was suited by nature. Another man had access to ship sailings; still another was a machinist who helped collect production figures; there also was Private [redacted] G. Froehlich, who was paid to pass important mobilization information [redacted] to Lucy, who told Ludwig, who in turn sent it along by means of code [redacted] to his [redacted] or more correctly, he passed as much of it along as the FBI permitted to go through.

[redacted] Ludwig, for example, was "Joe [redacted]

There were further messages to Germany from "Robert". They were ~~intercepted~~ and ~~reviewed by~~ intercepted the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It became apparent that "Robert" was the technical advisor for a spy gang whose duty it was to analyze collected informati in order to supply estimates approximating fact, after digesting information collecte by other members of the group. Briefly, "Robert" assimilated ~~information~~ details published in newspapers, magazines, pamphlets or disclosed in loose talk, and managed to make a surprising accurate over-all report to Germany.

In the course of the search for "Robert" the FBI received from ~~the~~ a building superintend ~~of a building at 40~~ Wall street, a memorandum book ~~he had~~ found in a lobby telephone booth. It contained notations of addresses and names of prominent people in the Nazi regime and German Army. It also contained the name, presumably of the owner, Paul Borchardt, 577 Isham street, New York. He was no stranger to the FI

~~Checking~~ Borchardt, it ~~was determined~~ had been learned that he had entered the United States in 1940 as a Jewish refugee after having spent 16 days in the Nazi Siberia of Dachau Internment Camp, and then had been in the custody of the Gestapo until influential comrades of his World War I Army days obtained his release and maneuvered his escape from his persecutors. It was reported he had offered himself to the US Army Intelligence; he, himself had related that he he had lost his professional job in 1933 because he was ~~a~~ non-Aryan. He applied for citizenship within a week of his arrival; a distant relative employed in U.S. Government service, was of unquestionable loyalty, ~~was unquestioned; a brother~~ Another close relative, also beyond suspicio was a naturalized citizen. This record ~~should~~ would satisfy anyone--anyone except the FBI.

Continuing the inquiry ~~by means best known to themselves~~ the Federal agents determined that although Borchardt lived in a ~~$5-a-week~~ room, he paid $1 for ~~his~~ each breakfast. It was also learned that he had been a student of economy, colonial science and English at the Universities of Berlin, Hamburg, ~~and~~ Brussells and London; that he had been sent to Africa in 1912 by the German Government on a geographical and biological mission; that later he had studied photography and flying, qualifying as a military ~~observer~~

He mapped the Lybian desert shortly before 1914 when at the outbreak of war he became a Naval aviation officer, was shot down and wounded, then transferred to the Turkish Army from which he retired at the end of the war with the rank of Major. He inherited $250,000 from his father's estate and in 1932 became head of the Polytechnical University at Munich, where studies in geopolitics were secretly directed by Adolph Hitler's German army heads. He was "removed" in 1933 because of his un-Aryan attributes, but was permitted to write for a living until the Gestapo decided to send him to the concentration camp at Dachau for 16 days, shortly before he went to England, then to New York.

It also was determined that his cousin, also presumably non-Aryan, was a high ranking officer in the Army and had recently been decorated for valor. Incidentally, Major Borchardt also held two iron crosses for "street fighting" during the Nazi coupes. By the time this information was established, the FBI was inclined to wonder whether Major Borchardt was really a refugee. It was strongly suspected that perhaps he might also answer to the name of "Robert."

Further investigation disclosed that his apartment contained books with significant titles on various scientific subjects, several of them relatively costly for a man with no visible means of support. He appeared particularly interested in "The Definition of Great Britain," "Boulder Dam," and "Climactic Changes in the United States." Borchardt's landlady, who had a resounding Teutonic name, had overheard several calls from "Joe," who usually introduced himself with the phrase, "I bring you greetings from friends in Munich." Clever, but not quite as clever as the landlady. When the FBI learned about "Joe", they easily realized that Ludwig was "Joe Kessler."

(more)

The job now was to gather the evidence that would prove that this "refugee" was actually a Nazi spy. Fate took a hand. The manager of a building in which the Nazi consulate had its office, reported that he had received instructions from the Germans to burn huge quantities of papers while they stood by. He managed to burn them in such a way that they made a great flame, satisfying the German witnesses, but the Nazis were unaware that were able to stamp out the fire the moment they departed, leaving a large portion of the documents undestroyed.

One unburned cablegram turned over to the FBI read as follows:

"Restricted item. Item secret. To be decoded only by authorized persons for restricted items. Answer only by courier or secret code. According to request from P.F. Borchardt 977 Isham street, in manner you deem best to burn letter from Robert, Feb. 20, 1941."

Borchardt was taken into custody and glibly told the story of his persecution in Germany and explained his cousin's high army status by pointing out that he was an "honorary Aryan" due to previous services to the nation. He insisted that he, himself, had escaped imprisonment only through influence and denied he had been in touch with the German consulate in New York. Faced with the cablegram rescued from the furnace, he answered simply that it couldn't possibly refer to him. Confronted with the little memorandum book found in the telephone booth, he blandly disclaimed ownership although it contained his name and address. His own note book, to which he had referred in his statement, had been stolen from his pocket when he was watching a fire on Seventh avenue, he said. This one? Phooie!

Meanwhile, ready now to close the trap on the Ludwig ring, FBI agents were "tagging" the master spy across the country. An intensely interesting, almost humorous incident had occurred, causing the German agent great anxiety although his conceit was still so great that he was unaware he had been detected after being under surveillance for more than six months.

Before satisfying themselves that the Ludwig ring was completely under control agents operating directly under J. Edgar Hoover had cleaned up another important espionage case known [redacted] as the [redacted] Duquesne Ring, [redacted] be discussed in another account. Although each group of German agents work independently of the other, it is obvious that acquaintanceships were interlocking. When the Government agents entered a store to arrest a minor figure in the [redacted] Duquesne Ring, Ludwig unfortunately was present. Investigat who had been trailing him for months passed him without sign of recognition, arrested their man, and later intercepted a letter from Ludwig to his Nazi employers informing them of the arrest. It was sent on to Germany.

Ludwig, soon thereafter, "hid out" (or he so thought) at a tourist camp in Pennsylvania. He then began an automobile trek across the country, followed closely by FBI agents who followed him in relays from State line to State line. Once Ludwig asked directions of an FBI agent who was waiting to pick him up as he passed the [redacted]. The master spy repeatedly doubled back in his route to set off pursuers. The result was that [redacted] agents watched him interview soldiers near Army camps, [redacted] questioning them after Ludwig had given them a lift; watched him photograph dams and power stations; observed him, by use of field glasses, preparing a code letter at an Ohio tourist camp; watched him burn papers in a fireplace at a Yellowstone National Park cabin; and later, after his departure, salvaged the ashes for examination at the FBI laboratory. [redacted] such as "coast artillery", [redacted] and others making valuable evidence at the trial [redacted]).

At Butte, Montana, he mailed coded letters, a code book, magazines, [redacted] pamphlets [redacted] and a package of pills used to make invisible ink [redacted] Missoula, he left his car in storage, [redacted] checke [redacted] at Seattle and took a bus to Spokane, where he [redacted]

Then that superior Nazi intelligence, [redacted] of which so much is written came to the surface. He offered a friendly jailer [redacted] assist in his escape, and gave the guard this oral message:

"Telephone 377 Isham avenue, New York City. Ask for Borchardt. Say: 'How is the family,' and when he answers ask him to send $200 to Salt Lake City and suggest he take a long trip out West. He'll understand." He explained confidentially to the guard that the "trip out West" was a warning to get away. He also told the friendly guard to send a message from "Joe" to a name at Buenos Aires: "Friends are sick, send help." It can be well understood by now how the "guard" got in immediate touch with the FBI.

~~At the time~~ Later when, Borchardt was busily engaged in making denials to the Federal agents at the New York. ~~When he received the message from "Joe" in the~~ FBI office, he decided the jig was up, and stood no longer on his claim of "refugee." When he was [illegible] the message from [illegible]

After his testimony last March before Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, Brooklyn, when he said: "I would rather die than reveal any German Army secrets," the "persecuted immigrant" Paul T. Borchardt—"Robert" to the FBI—was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary for having done well his work in the United States [redacted] as a military advisor for Germany. [redacted] Others in the ring received sentences varying from five to 20 years. Lucy Boehmler escaped with five because of her tender years; the others ranged from 10 upward.

"The Enemy is Listening. He Wants to Know What You Know. Keep it to Yourself."

###

DO-11

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Tele. Room
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MAJ:AEM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 18, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

Relative to Mr. Goldstein's second story on the Duquesne Case, the following matters are called to your attention:

In the last paragraph on page one and in the next to the last paragraph on page five mention is made of foreign mail drops. It appears from the story that the FBI intercepted letters and watched at these drops. This is of course inaccurate and it is believed that the story should be changed accordingly.

It is assumed that you personally covered with Mr. Goldstein the material in the last paragraph on page two and in the first paragraph on page three. In a brief review of the files on the Duquesne Case it has been impossible to identify these incidents.

The reference to "inferior" cars in the next to the last line on page five is not believed desirable.

~~It is noted that at the middle of page six reference is made to January as the date of the convictions and of course these occurred in December. It is felt that the total sentences received in the case and the total fines might well be corrected at this point.~~

omit, as this was changed by his wires

Respectfully,

J. J. McGuire

Approved by Dudley & Ladd

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
11 JUN 12 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 12 1942

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

ND-32

SECURITY DIVISION - FBI

_____ 1942

TO:

____ Director	____ Mr. Kramer
____ Mr. Tolson	____ Mr. Alden
____ Mr. E. A. Tamm	____ Mr. Carson
____ Mr. Clegg	____ Mr. Cunningham
____ Mr. Nichols	____ Mr. Fitch
____ Mr. Rosen	____ Mr. Kimball
____ Mr. Glavin	____ Mr. Mumford
____ Mr. Tracy	____ Mr. Strickland
____ Mr. Q. Tamm	____ Mr. Timm
____ Mr. Coffey	____ Mr. Traynor
____ Miss Gandy	____ Mr. Little
____ Mr. Nease	____ Mr. Burton
____ Mrs. Henley	
____ Mrs. Surratt	____ M_____
____ Mr. Rogers	
____ Mrs. Caplon	
____ Miss Marko	____ See me
____ Mr. Cleveland	____ Call me
____ Mrs. Dorset	____ Appropriate action
	____ Note & return
____ Chief Clerk's Off.	____ Send file
____ Files Section	____ Bring up-to-date
____ Personnel Files	____ Correct
____ Mechanical Sec.	____ Re-date
____ Ident. Division	____ Record and route
____ Technical Lab.	____ Please initial & return
____ Translation Unit	

OK

D. M. LADD - Rm. 1742
Telephone Ext. 2121

ND-32

SECURITY DIVISION - [redacted]

_____ 1942

TO:

____ Director	____ Mr. Kramer
____ Mr. Tolson	____ Mr. Alden
____ Mr. E. A. Tamm	____ Mr. Carson
____ Mr. Clegg	____ Mr. Cunningham
____ Mr. Nichols	____ Mr. Fitch
____ Mr. Rosen	✓ Mr. Kimball
____ Mr. Glavin	____ Mr. Mumford
____ Mr. Tracy	____ Mr. Strickland
____ Mr. Q. Tamm	____ Mr. Timm
____ Mr. Coffey	____ Mr. Traynor
____ Miss Gandy	____ Mr. Little
____ Mr. Nease	____ Mr. Burton
____ Mrs. Henley	
____ Mrs. Surratt	____ M_____
____ Mr. Rogers	
____ Mrs. Caplon	
____ Miss Marko	____ See me
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____ Chief Clerk's Off.	____ Send file
____ Files Section	____ Bring up-to-date
____ Personnel Files	____ Correct
____ Mechanical Sec.	____ Re-date
____ Ident. Division	____ Record and route
____ Technical Lab.	____ Please initial & return
____ Translation Unit	

look over

D. M. LADD - Rm. 1742
Telephone Ext. 2121

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Files Division

Room 6646 _____ 6/12/ 1942

TO:

____Director
____Mr. Tolson
____Mr. Nichols
____Mr. Glavin
____Mr. Nease
____Chief Clerk
____Mr. Gresham

____M _____

____Mr. Skousen (Comm.)
____Laboratory
____Ident. Div.
____Mr. Waikart
____Mr. Willett
____Mr. Gere

____M _____

____See Me
____Phone Me

____Mr. Seyfarth
____Mr. Medler
____Mr. Oliver
____Mrs. Conover
____Mr. Dugan
____Mr. Eberle
____Ident & Stat. Files
____Miss Johnson
____Mr. Murphy
____Mr. Peeler
✓ Mr. Pitcher
____Miss Risk
____Mrs. H. Smith
____Miss Southard
____Mr. Spillers
____Mr. Walsh
____Miss Werner
____M _____

____Please Handle
____Note and Return

Pls. see that this is filed.

O. H. Patterson

53434

May 15.

Dear Lou,

Here is the first of the final convulsion. It is almost as tough to handle as the Ducase itself, and much less fun. I hope thus far it meets with your approval.

The closing spasm will establish Heinrich after much investigation as Heine or whatever the hell his name is. For art, we should have as much as we are permitted to have on radio messages; a shot of a microphotograph natural size and then a shot of the thing enlarged with the long message to Lilly brought in by Sebold; pictures of the principals (why don't you give up and give us a shot of Sebold?) but surely Lilly Stein, Heine, Duquesnes and Lang. Also a picture of a note from "Heinrich" bearing that signature and a photo of the specimen taken when the typewriter was at the repairer's to show similarity. And anything else you see that is colorful.

Do you think it was cricket to check the typewriter when Heine wasn't looking? Tch, tch.

Al Goldstein

ENCLOSURE 11

ENCLO. 11

F-406

RECORDED 94-8-341-35

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUSTICE

8 JUN 2 - 1942

Sebold traveled on to Mulheim and rejoined his aged mother. In need of funds he obtained employment as a skilled mechanic with the Sieman Schukert Company, a firm engaged in the construction of steam turbines under consignment from the Westinghouse Electric Company of the United States. Shortly after he went to work he received a letter informing him that "Dr. Gassner" had a matter of major importance to discuss with him. Sebold with a free man's fear of anonymous communications reported the let to police who sent him to the office of the Gestapo. He was told to receive "Dr. Gassner."

A few weeks later "Dr. Gassner" paid him a visit. The good doctor was interes in obtaining information concerning the product on of military planes and equipment in the United States. He displayed an amazing familiarity with Sebold's career as a forme employee of planes engaged in aircraft production, and after long conversati [illegible] asked he return return to the United States as an espionage agent for "our society." The American, whose parentage was not purely Aryan, was non-committal.

Sebold returned to his hotel after his interview with Dr. Gassner, [illegible] he knew then he was in the clutches of the dreaded [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] accompanied by Nicholas Adolph Fritz Ritter of the German [illegible] activities of Nazi agents abroad, visited him a [illegible] Sebold's maternal grandfather, in Germany, [illegible] Sebold agreed to act as an espionage agent for the Reich [illegible].

[illegible] at the Shipwreck Pension at Hamburg, quarters of [illegible] espionage in spies through the world. The daughter [illegible] lived for many years in the United [illegible] problems with which he might be confronted.

It was here that Sebold received instruction in the preparation of coded messages and in the use of the Leica camera for preparations of microphotographs of plans, maps and other items not fitted for transmission by their messages; it was suggested that he employ a short-wave radio operator and establish communication directly with Germany; that he join the National Guard and secure anything general as to military forces, ship movements, or other items of interest contained in newspaper clippings or overheard in conversation.

His training course at Hamburg completed, he was permited to return home. In the back of his watch case were five microphotographs, reduced to a size no larger than a postage stamp. One contained ~~instructions as to the preparation of~~ a code to be used in communicating with his German principals, while another listed data ~~and~~ three additional microphotographs ~~which~~ were to be turned over to other German agents in the United States, listed as Col. Fritz Duquesne, Lilly Stein and Everett Roeder. He also was instructed to assume the name of "Harry Sawyer," and to get in touch with Herman Lang, an inspector for the firm ~~for~~ manufacturing the extremely secret Norden bombsight.

After FBI agents heard his account, he was directed to a lodging house and permitted to leave the ship. But as he went down the gangplank, a nod from an agent at the rail identified him to men below who watched his every move for two days without his knowledge. Satisified Sebold had followed instructions thus far, the FBI reestablished relations. From $1000 supplied him by the German officers, he was permitted to establish more comfortable quarters but not to purchase the Leica camera they had instructed him to buy.

His first chore was to present his credentials to Lilly Stein, 232 East 79th street, as directed by the Nazi mentors.

(more)

Barbara

Lilly Carola Stein, the FBI determined, was 26 years old, comely, Vienna-born, and lived by vicarious means at 232 East 79th street, New York City. Her shapely figure, darkbrown hair and hazel eyes, were utilized for means of income when remittances from Berlin were delayed. Although wellborn in Austria, her finances were limited, and she had attempted to borrow money from an employe of the German Consulate. Claiming to be partly Jewish, she emigrated to this country in 1938, asserting her intention to become a citizen less than a year later. She was an old friend of Heinrich Sorau, who had helped train Sebold in the work of the Gestapo, and who enrolled her in the German espionage service with early assignments to Belgium and England. Finally, she was assigned to the United States.

To Lilly Stein, Sebold presented the following note transcribed from his microphotograph by the FBI:

"Dear Miss Stein: I have met your friend Heinrich and I have regards from Bachenkel and Prinzing to extend to you. I shall be glad if I can extend them personally and beg you to advise me of the time and place I can meet you. Very respectfully yours,"

He also delivered the micromessage to Miss Stein, [illegible] the sinister proportions, disclosed that the German government required information as to various International Telephone and Telegraph Co. had effected [illegible] methods of bombing; if whereabouts of French [illegible] be determined; about a professor said to have [illegible] weapons; if a [illegible] shell with [illegible] and

They wanted to know about developments in [illegible] bacteriological warfare in the United States; [illegible] were being sent abroad in the [illegible] of war supplies to Europe; [illegible]

A code to be used in [illegible]

After the FBI had recorded these messages, Sebold phoned Miss Stein:

"I bring you greetings from Buchholzer and Grinsing." He made an appointment to meet her at her 79th street apartment, and presented the note. She obtained a magnifying glass and applying it to the micromessage, said:

"I can read it well."

During various visits with Sebold she confided that she was employed by a counterespionage organization in Germany and that she had been so engaged in England and Belgium. She told him of an American consular official with whom she had become ~~[illegible]~~ entangled in Europe who would supply her with information on his early expected return to the United States. She said she was having difficulty in communicating with Nazi headquarters, and as a result her salary was in arrears.

Sebold, meanwhile, carrying out the instructions of his Gestapo mentors under supervision of the FBI, had established a shortwave radio station for urgent messages to Germany. Even the loyal Sebold was unaware that the operator he engaged for the work was an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Lilly Stein accepted Sebold offer to send messages. Her first urgent cry was:

"Stein says must have money quick."

In reply, Sebold received the following in code from the Gestapo:

"Need urgently, from all friends, monthly production of airplane factories. Export to all countries, especially England and France. Number, Type, date of delivery. By steamer or air. Armature and armament. Payment cash and carry or credit etc. Stop."

"I think I can get it," Lilly Stein said.

(more)

Gradually, as Sebold worked himself into the confidence of ~~Billy~~ Miss Stein, scores of other spies [redacted] were obtained and after months of watchful waiting it seemed certain that the entire gang was under surveillance. Thirty-two names came to light, and precise legal evidence was gathered by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation [redacted] sufficient to convict them of espionage. It was determined that Reeder, American born, an expert on fire-arms, was delivering information gained in that connection to Sebold for transmission via short wave radio to the Nazis. Duquesne, a professional spy for the highest bidder, was supplying information he picked up here and there from loose talkers and braggarts in Government circles. Evidence was gathered against Lang of the Norden bomb sight plant, and [redacted] was [redacted] to clear their information by Nazi instruction through "Harry Sawyer."

[redacted] the FBI took [redacted] motion pictures of members of the spy ring when [redacted] gathered to pass along messages of vital concern to the [redacted]. After these messages had been transmitted, replies were received [redacted] instructions were relayed through the FBI to [redacted] Nazi [redacted] while they were sending urgent messages for money. The case seemed [redacted] in the trap.

[redacted] of the FBI was rewarded. One day Sebold received an urgent call [redacted] at his apartment. She turned over [redacted] a letter [redacted] and message information on production of [redacted] under emphasis concerning [redacted] developments in [redacted] surprise to her, that she was unaware [redacted] was in Detroit. The letter was [redacted] said, but perhaps it was [redacted] Sebold agreed. (more)

"Who," the woman spy asked Sebold, "is Heinrich?"

A few hours later the same cry rang through the halls of FBI headquarters at Washington.

Who is Heinrich?

The "Ducase," so named only because Duquesne headed the list handed by the Gestapo to Sebold of persons he was to contact in the United States, could not be closed until "Heinrich's" identity was established. The investigation to find the industrial master mind of the largest spy ring in the country began.

(continued)

By Alvin H. Goldstein

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

Washington, May — Truth is stranger than fiction. It is beyond the realm of human imagination to conceive of an American citizen being impressed into the German Gestapo. Yet the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation bear evidence that it happened. The true story of the mis-named "Ducase" departs from the field of fiction for the simple reason that no reader would believe the incredible facts. Take a look at the record.

The FBI first heard of William Gottlieb Sebold when the American consul at Cologne sent word that Sebold had obtained a new passport to return from Germany to replace one lost at Mulheim. In the course of his interview with the consul, he had muttered quickly from the corner of his mouth:

"Have the Gemen pick me up when I get back."

His departure several months later from Genoa, Italy, was duly reported and when his ship anchored at quarantine in New York Harbor, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation found him in his stateroom. There he gave an account that taxed even the credulity of the experienced investigators of the FBI.

A naturalized citizen of the United States, former private in the first World War in the Engineering Corps, Imperial German Army, Sebold had returned to German to visit his mother at Mulheim. As he descended the gangplank at Hamburg, a stranger swung into step beside him, pressed close and whispered:

"You will wait to hear from us in the near future."

(more)

Duoase II

By Alvin H. Goldstein

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

Washington, May --The startling appearance of a letter from Detroit containing important war production information, in the hands of Lilly Stein, the German spy, aroused dark forebodings at the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A sinister figure of major proportions had entered the bizarre scene for the first time. The single clue to the identity of the writer was the typed signature: "HEINRICH." Director John Edgar Hoover assigned special agents to track him down.

Throughout the investigation of the "Duquesne," now involving 33 spies, this name previously had not been heard or seen. There was no "Heinrich" in America to whom Nazi captors had directed William Sebold, German-born, naturalized citizen of the United States, pressed into the service of the Gestapo when visiting his mother in Germany, and placed himself on return here in the service of the FBI.

His orders from Berlin had put him in touch with Lilly Stein, Col. Frederick Duquesne, professional international spy credited with having sunk [illegible] leading to the sinking of the ship carrying the late Lord Kitchener last war, [illegible] Lang, faithless inspector of Norden bomb sights, [illegible] related details of the secret device from memory to the Nazis, and 29 [illegible] Sebold, transmitting and receiving daily short wave radio [illegible] the FBI) had been in touch with "Heinrich" [illegible] Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FBI agents immediately [illegible] and vicinity. All [illegible] used by the spies [illegible] letters from "Heinrich" [illegible]

Germany [illegible]

94-8-34-35

[illegible] letter, also [illegible] postmarked at Detro[illegible] [illegible] secrets of American stratosphere liners with [illegible] as the Boeing Stratoliner No. 307. Precisely seve[illegible] [illegible] details of the 307. Not long thereafter, Lilly Stein [illegible] Detroit, she in turn submitted [illegible] to Federal agents, two letters [illegible] as to the quantity, sources and types of planes sent to the [illegible] period. These letters listed the names and addresses [illegible] manufacturers and information concerning personnel at the plants.

[illegible] later "Heinrich" supplied a typewritten list of 88 airplane [illegible] in this country [illegible] making private or military craft, [illegible] supplemen[illegible] [illegible] thereafter sent a list of 19 plane motor manufacturers. [illegible] letters subsequent displayed a surprising insight into the use of plastics in plane structures; the adaptability of welded stainless steel, new developments in the manufacture of plane propellers. Some of the mail came from other cities than Detroit, most of it from [illegible] industrial centers.

The anonymous correspondence continued for weeks. The FBI was still [illegible] [illegible] it started. The man "Heinrich" [illegible] investigators benefited only by one [illegible] of added knowledge. Whoever he was, and wherever he might be, "Heinrich" [illegible] industrial expert, capable of assimilating bits of scattered information published in newspapers, advertising brochures or carelessly disclosed by unthinking talkers, and [illegible] remarkably accurate conclusions in making estimates of total [illegible] and movements of materials. A dangerous man to be walking the streets.

Thanks to the confidence [illegible] reposed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, [illegible] informant's identity is disclosed without [illegible] permission. It was a Detroit newspaperwoman who first phoned with the news that a [illegible] was stealing information on military planes from a friend of hers, [illegible] Every [illegible] in Detroit automatically became a suspect to the FBI.

[illegible] the fantastic touch that smacked of detective-story fiction, [illegible] clerk at the public library reported that a man who introduced himself as a "Mr. [illegible]" had requested photostating of several pages of a technical volume on aviation engines. As the order was being prepared, she said, someone [illegible] over his shoulder: "[illegible] it. [illegible] is a [illegible] spy."

The speaker [illegible] scurried away before the echo of his words had [illegible] dimmed. [illegible] Heine turned on his heel and [illegible] sped down the corridor.

While the Bearcat Heines were being shook, an important communication reached headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The proprietor of an airplane [illegible] stated that one Edward G. Heine had ordered 60 photographs of the most [illegible] types of Bearcats and later [illegible] inquired as to the location of [illegible] given a Bridgeport Hotel as his address. [illegible] New York hotel [illegible] forwarding address. Following [illegible] special agents determined that at New York he had registered as [illegible] Heine of Detroit.

[illegible] and the FBI had begun to grind rapidly as well as [illegible] spiritual leader at New York reported to the FBI [illegible] himself [illegible] delegate from the American Chamber of [illegible] interest [illegible] German [illegible]. Unnerved by Heine's story, the [illegible] Floyd F. Aldrich, licensed Washington ground [illegible] to an advertisement asking for aviation advi[illegible] in the lobby of a building at Washing[illegible] [illegible] pieces, that he wanted to inform

On the drive to Hoover Airport, [illegible]

"What is a missile?" Receiving a proper answer [illegible] that his [illegible] was an expert. As the hanger he asked [illegible] especially the accepted method of silencing [illegible] liners, the use of oxygen at high altitudes, and other problems [illegible] to crossing the Atlantic by air.

The next day he supplied a list of requisites to Aldrich, stipulating information on the number of factories making planes in the United States, number making accessories; locations of plants and types of production, civilian or military; number of employes, plant capacities and years in the industry. He explained to Aldrich that he needed the information in order to clinch a job with the Ford Motor Co. Handing Aldrich a $20 bill from a roll of large denominations, he also displayed a [illegible] list of people he intended to see at Baltimore, Riverside, Maryland and New York, all engaged in war production. He hinted that he could get Aldrich a job in Germany, close to the General Staff of the German High Command. Long before Aldrich received a letter from Heine at Detroit seeking further information, Aldrich was in touch with the FBI. The technical laboratory of the Bureau was specially placed into service and it was quickly determined that the letter from Heine was typed on the same machine used for the messages from "HEINRICH." Now certain of their quarry, the agents of the FBI ceased worrying about "Heinrich" and concentrated the investigation on Edmund C. Heine.

It was learned he was born in Germany in 1892, emigrated to the United States in 1914 and was naturalized in 1920, listing as references German Ambassador Von Luther and Prince Louis Ferdinand, Berlin. Although he was reported working he had no visible means of support. In 1940, he had sought to procure a passport for Germany but his request was refused by the State Department. His statement that he wished to sail on urgent business for the Ford Company was investigated. [illegible]

[redacted] learned that [redacted] had sought to arrange a [redacted] this desire, Hitler's industrial good-will [redacted] in the United States and Henry Ford and that Ford had refused to receive the Nazi.)

Ford officers reported that [redacted] was [redacted] in Germany until 1935, after which time he worked for the Chrysler Motor Corporation in its foreign service department in Spain until 1936. Later his application for a job with Ford was rejected on the ground that he was [redacted]

During his stay in the United States, he was correspondent [redacted] Industrial Press, Inc., publishers of an aviation magazine, [redacted] with aviation [redacted] the Industrial Commission at Frankfurt, [redacted] on the industrial advantages of Fatherland with particular information [redacted] of employes at [redacted] aircraft factories, the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation [redacted] San Diego, in a letter asking for the purpose of [redacted] takes to construct [redacted] inquire how long [redacted] the process from [redacted]

Answer: Reply

[redacted] visiting the Firestone [redacted] the use of rubber in making [redacted] the use of [redacted] American Magnesium Corporation, [redacted] information with [redacted] material were [redacted] at Lima, Peru [redacted]

It was only [redacted]

(When the 33 ring had pleaded guilty or stood convicted in federal court last December, the Federal Bureau of Investigation turned over to the Treasury Department more than $16,000, the balance of funds received in Germany intended to finance operations of the espionage ring, but used instead to pay the expense of the investigation and prosecution of the FBI, including construction and operation of the radio short wave set. The spies literally paid for their mistakes, and paid well.)

Heine busily continued making the case for his conviction. Once he encountered a man whom he mistook for a former associate in Germany and confided in him certain phases of his work.

"What will you do if the United States gets into this fight," asked the man whose identity Heine had mistaken.

"We'll take care of that by creating the proper kind of sentiment in this country," Heine replied.

It was soon thereafter that Heine's Underwood typewriter, punished severely by lengthy correspondence intended for German eyes, stood in need of repair. Watchful Federal agents, no longer concerned with the annoying question: "Who is HEINRICH" typed specimens from the machine before it was returned to the owner. Needless to say, it was the typewriter of the Heine and Heinrich letters. The DUcase case was complete, and [illegible] ripe for conviction in January.

After his arrest, Heine confessed he had been enlisted for espionage duty by a Dr. A.H. Wirtz in Berlin, and that he had submitted because he wanted to return to the United States and he was broke. On a calling card bearing his wife's name, the following code was found in his wallet:

(line up)	H.E.	(line up) 441	(line up) 76-K	(line up)	
	L.S.	127	54		H
	H.J.	L.P.	MEM		678B
	E.E.		MF		525J
	A.H.W.		15		W

Center

He said he had forgotten what the code represented except it noted addresses for Nazi agents, AHW for Wirtz; H.E. for Henry Eilers; L.S., Lilly Stein; H.J., Hans Junge; E.E., Ernesto Eilers, and others for his aliases: K for Konrad, H for Heinrich, B for Blackwell, J for Jack. He didn't know what the numbers meant. But doubtless The FBI does. The Fifth Column is under control.

May 16, 1942

Dear Lou:

This is the end of the current correspondence but, I hope, the beginning of a friendship. I think you can tell that there is no organization in the world that I admire more than the FBI, and I have a right to admire it because I know how you work. After all, it is self praise. I work that way myself.

I was particularly pleased to hear from Mr. McGuire today that you liked the yarns. I have tried to carry the water on both shoulders by presenting a more or less lurid account and still keeping the facts in shape if not in sequence. Thanks a great deal for your patience with me during my stay at Washington, and for your ready understanding of my problem.

As to art, I don't know what we can add to the last request except I think we should have specimens of letters from "Heinrich" and letters from Heine, showing the proof of the pudding. I think a picture of the code on the back of the calling card would add to the account. If you've got a picture of Aldrich, he certainly is a hero and could be played up as such. Then, if that can be handled, how about a shot of a mail drop. Ok, I'll quit.

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED 94-8-341-35

Incidentally, Meguire said he was having difficulty getting anything off the film showing the Bodenshatzes with high German officers. I wish he'd send along anything he gets, no matter how bad it is, because it would serve to authenticate the story and a little voice whispers to me that it needs authenticating.

Thanks, and highest regards,

ENCLO. 12

5 JUN 27 1942

Al Fullerton

May 14, 1942

Dear Lou:

What's wrong, pal? You've got me worried. I'd sure like to hear from you so I'd know how we are getting along together.

As to art on the enclosed, I'd like to have anything you can rake up to enliven the yarn--pictures of the wire segments, shot showing some sort of an examination in the laboratory, picture of the printed sign and specimen showing Etzel's spelling when he wrote the words for you. And anything else you think of.

I'll appreciate it if you send it all along with the attached to Don Thompson.

Highest regards,

Al Goldstein

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED 94-8-341-35

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 1 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1 Encl. 11

Sabotage

By Alvin H. Goldstein

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

Washington, May -- One of the most powerful weapons of any nation at war is sabotage. The enemy within the walls remaining undetected until the auspicious moment, may strike suddenly and with frightening effect. Industries have been crippled, transportation systems paralyzed, countless soldiers and civilians have lost their lives in nations where systematic sabotage has been used by the enemy as an instrument of war.

It is one of the many preventative functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, by order of the President of the United States, to protect this country to the utmost from the deadly stab of the saboteur. So vital is this phase of modern warfare that the President deemed it necessary to formally urge all citizens and law enforcement agencies to promptly report to the FBI all information or reasonable suspicions regarding acts of sabotage affecting the war effort.

With grave concern, then, Federal agents considered the information communicated secretly by officers of the Glenn L. Martin Co., near Baltimore, one of the largest manufacturers of military aircraft for the Army and Navy of the United States. It is at these factories that the huge Martin B-26 is constructed, tested and flown into service. Twenty acts of wilfull destruction on completed planes had been discovered. The wiring of interphone communication in some of the bombers had been cut; sometimes three or more cables in one ship had been cut. In several instances sections of wire were cut out and thrown aside.

Although damage to the bombers had been found before the planes were taken into the air and no loss of life had occured, the implications of the malicious acts were intensely alarming to the Martin management, the FBI and Army Intelligence Corps officers participating in the [redacted] investigation. (more)

Shortly after the inquiry began, a workman whose background and conduct made him a likely suspect was watched with cautious thoroughness. Within a few days, the man under suspicion was transferred to another department. No further evidence of sabotage came to light for six days and the investigators began to breathe more easily again. On the seventh day nine bombers were found to have been vitally damaged in a manner similar to previous destruction and the plant again teemed with fear and suspicion.

Again a suspected employe whose movements had been the subject of careful scrutiny was moved to another section. The following five days were uneventful and the hopes of the investigators that a solution was near, soared. Exactly at 6:30 a.m. on the thirteenth day of the investigation a Martin B-26, officially inspected and approved thirty minutes earlier, was found sabotaged. An electrician entering the section after inspection made the discovery that several wires had been severed.

Inquiry in this part of the plant disclosed that a workman had been seen in the plane between the time the inspection was completed and the electrician reported his fearsome find. This employe, too, was placed under surveillance, his home and family associations painstakingly investigated, and his political views checked. Without his knowledge of the scrutiny, he was established as a splendid, conscientious mechanic, a loyal American beyond suspicion of misconduct. The stone wall loomed again.

Meanwhile the technical laboratory of the FBI was deep in work on the scanty clues left by the saboteur. Sometimes the wires had been snapped with an instrument; at other times they had been torn out and still at other times, they had been broken by leverage or sheer pressure. Certain instances were found in which the aluminum tubing of hydraulic lines were pinched together, making them defective. The wires were sent to the technical laboratory for analysis of markings made in damaging them and inspection began of tools in the plant to find the one that would match the markings that might be found on the cut wires. [illegible]

Despite elaborate precautions including special arrangements by management of the Martin plant and the cooperation of trusted employes in the confidence of the FBI and Army Intelligence, the marauder audaciously continued his operations at irregular but clearly frequent intervals. Almost under the very noses of the nation's most skillful investigators he compiled in earlier days the following partial list of depredations:

At 2 p.m., three wires in the center section of a bomber that had been inspected a short time before, were found severed.

At 9 a.m. two wires were found cut in a plane that had passed inspection at 7 a.m.

At 9:45 p.m., one wire had been twisted over another which was cut through, in a bomber inspected and passed at noon that same day.

At 2:40 a.m., four wires were found to have been severed in a plane previously inspected, and about four hours later when the plane was checked again it was found that five wires in the bomber's plug run and two to the pedestals had been snapped since discovery of the first damage.

At 6:30 a.m. inspection disclosed that six wires of an interphone system had been cut in a bomber that had passed inspection at 5:30 and again at 6 a.m. In this instance a workman was found in the act of closing his tool box by the third inspector who discovered the damage. Fellow workmen who had observed his actions cleared him of suspicion.

Occasionally reports were received that sections of rubber hydraulic tubing cut from the planes by the saboteur had been dropped in gasoline tanks. Had this act remained undetected, the rubber eventually would disintegrate and clog fuel lines, possibly causing engine failure when the bombers were in the air.

(more)

[redacted] The FBI technical laboratory [redacted] had used his [redacted] work was done with Barcolo pliers.

Every measure known to scientific crime detection was utilized but still no clue appeared to the identity of the audacious saboteur. With the assistance of officers of the Martin factory, each damaged plane was "charted", showing precise locations of the bombers, a close approximation of the time of the sabotage, and the position as far as possible of each employe in the plant. The FBI laboratory reported that the saboteur had contrived to clip wire in such a manner as to leave no telltale identifying marks except that it could be definitely asserted that the work was done with Buffalo made pliers.

Proceeding on this scanty information, examination was begun of each pair of Buffalo pliers in the Martin plant and the spectrograph at the FBI technical laboratory was called into service in an effort to determine if microscopic particles of the severed wires still clung to any single workman's pliers. Scientific analysis might disclose that a certain tool had been used in cutting the wires of a specific plane by comparing the minute particles on the pliers to fragments recovered from the bomber. The only result obtained was the report from the laboratory on the examination of one pair of pliers which had been matched with a section of damaged tubing:

"The markings on the damaged tubing indicate that the tool used was the same ki of tool but was in better condition than the tube submitted for examination." Thus, another clue went up the flue, and another suspect was discarded. Nearly 300 employe were questioned and the laboratory check of the tools continued.

Then, almost three months to the day after the search for the saboteur beg came the clue that all patient investigators await. Drunk with his success at defyi the best trained this country had to offer in the field of criminology, the elusiv saboteur left a Martin jacket at the scene of one of his crimes. In the navigator' compartment of the Martin bomber, a hand-printed cardboard sign was found:

[redacted]

NOTE to DHT:
(please center and stet spellings
Governent & [redacted]
Hiel) -- AHG.

"[redacted]
"MARTIN'S DEATH
TRAP
"MARTIN'S GOVERNMENT
"GRAFT PROJECT
"HIEL HITLER"

The message was lettered in blue and red pencil, but most significant to the FBI was the fact that it was a first class free hand printing job and it undoubtedly had been done by a trained or talented artist. A check of company records had disclosed that one Michael W. Etzel had set forth in a questionnaire that his hobby was "sign painting." Etzel was employed as a painter, with the duty of placing decalomanias, or squad insignia, on the finished bombers. His record as a workman was splendid--it was said that he knew 200 of the various insignia by memory.

With many others known to have been in the section with the damaged, sign-adorned bomber, Etzel was questioned. He denied having been in the plane, but fellow workmen disputed him and one eye witness told of seeing him enter. Questioners noted that he carried red and blue pencils in his working clothing. He was excused.

Later an alert and loyal associate reported that Etzel asked:

"Was anything painted found for Hitler or against him?"

At last the FBI had it's No. 1 suspect and Etzel was placed under immediate surveillance, and questioned no further for a six week interval during which no act of sabotage occured at the Glenn L. Martin Company's Baltimore plant. The principles of counter-espionage were placed into effect by the FBI. It was determined he was American born 22 years ago of German parentage, that he still had relatives in Germany and that he had made pro-Nazi statements to associates and had given the Nazi salute. He once had painted a swastika on his tool box which contained a pair of Swedish pliers

(more)

At the end of the sixth week of observation, Etzel was taken in custody for questioning when he reported for duty on the midnight shift. He denied any act of sabotage or that he had printed the sign. He was asked to write a list of words including "heil" and "government." He spelled both precisely as they were on the placard: "hiel" and "[illegible]." After three hours of questioning he admitted first one act of sabotage, then another until all had been accounted. He told Federal agents:

"I feel that the German people are alright and everything is the fault of the German Government, not the people themselves, and I did not want these planes to be used against the German people and so I damaged the ships."

As for the note ending "Heil Hitler," Etzel in Court said he was unable to recall having printed it. The fumes from a cleaning fluid he used in his work, he said, may have confused him, and made him ill and led him to leave the message. It was not established that he was in the pay of the Nazi government.

Five minutes after the first witness for the Government testified against Etzel in November, he withdrew his plea of not guilty to the 24 counts of his indictment. Said Federal Judge William G. Coleman, pronouncing sentence:

"What you have done and have brought about are no different than that for which men are held guilty of treason. Your acts are tantamount to attempted murder."

Then, in the language of lawyers, Judge Coleman "threw the book at him," sentencing the saboteur to 15 years imprisonment.

If a saboteur is suspected, don't wait to have the suspicion confirmed. Report it to the FBI.

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LBN:NHT

May 29, 1942

Mr. Alvin H. Goldstein
Post-Dispatch Bureau
Room 2401, 521 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

After an extended absence on the West Coast, I wanted to drop you a note to tell you how much I enjoyed my visit with you while you were in Washington some weeks ago.

I have also seen the first of your series of articles which appeared in last Sunday's edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and I thought you did a very fine job in handling the story. I know that it must have interested the readers of the Post-Dispatch.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

He Posed As a Jewish Refugee

And Everybody - - - With the Exception of FBI - - - Accepted Paul Borchardt as Such; After Long Investigation They Turned Him Up as Dangerous Nazi Spy

By Alvin H. Goldstein
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

First of Series On Work of FBI

THIS is the first of several articles on the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in rounding up enemy agents in this country. By permission, the accounts were taken from the records of the FBI in Washington, and the stories officially approved for publication. The second will appear in next Sunday's Everyday Magazine.

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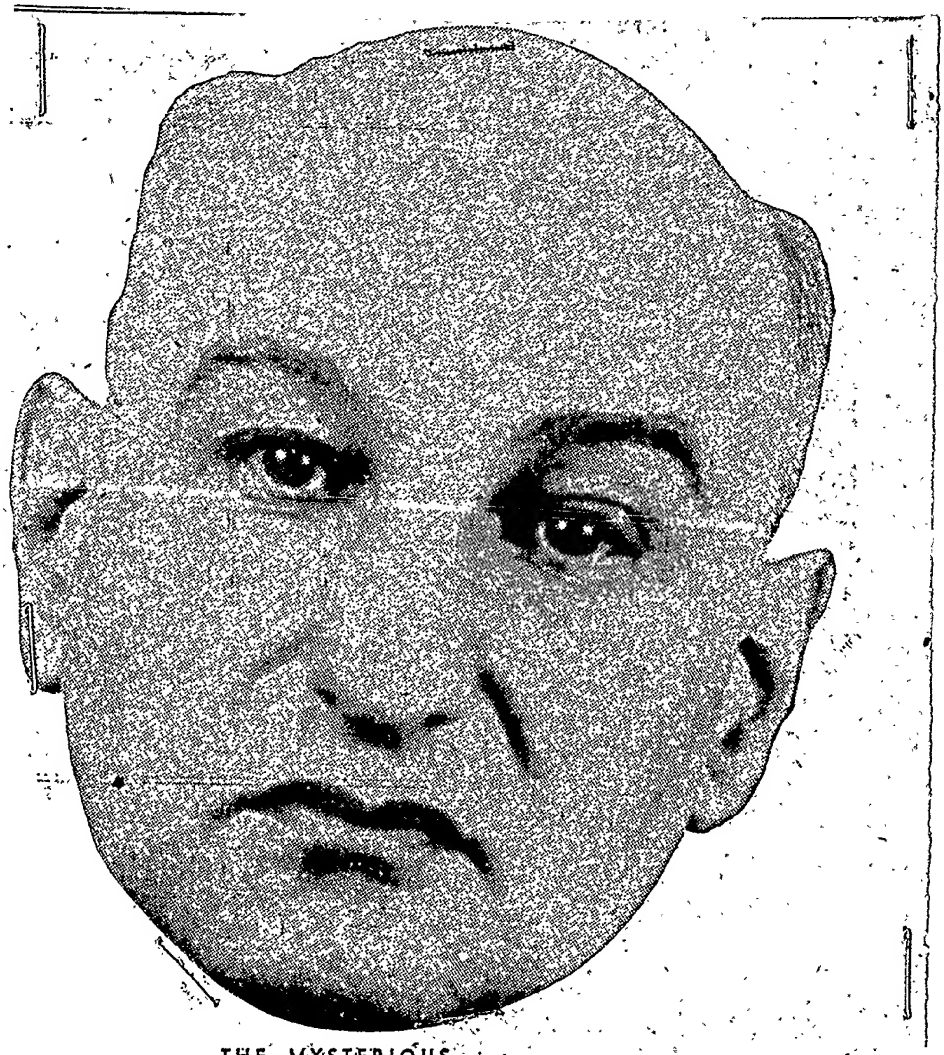
May 24, 1942
SUNDAY EDITION

94-8-341-36

Letter to Goldstein 5/29/42 LBN

ENCLOSURE

6



THE MYSTERIOUS "ROBERT," LONG SOUGHT BY THE FBI. HE TURNED OUT TO BE PAUL BORCHARDT, LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE DECEPTION THAT HE WAS A JEWISH REFUGEE.

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KURT FREDERICK LUDWIG, WHO WAS HEAD OF A GERMAN SPY RING IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE BEING BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

THE FBI SPIED ON A SPY. HERE ARE PICTURES OF LUDWIG ON A TERRACE OF A HOTEL IN PENNSYLVANIA, TAKEN WITHOUT HIS KNOWLEDGE BY FBI AGENTS.

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LUCY BOEHMLER, HIGH SCHOOL GIRL WHO ACTED AS LUDWIG'S SECRETARY. SHE GOT OFF WITH A SENTENCE OF FIVE YEARS BECAUSE OF HER YOUTH.

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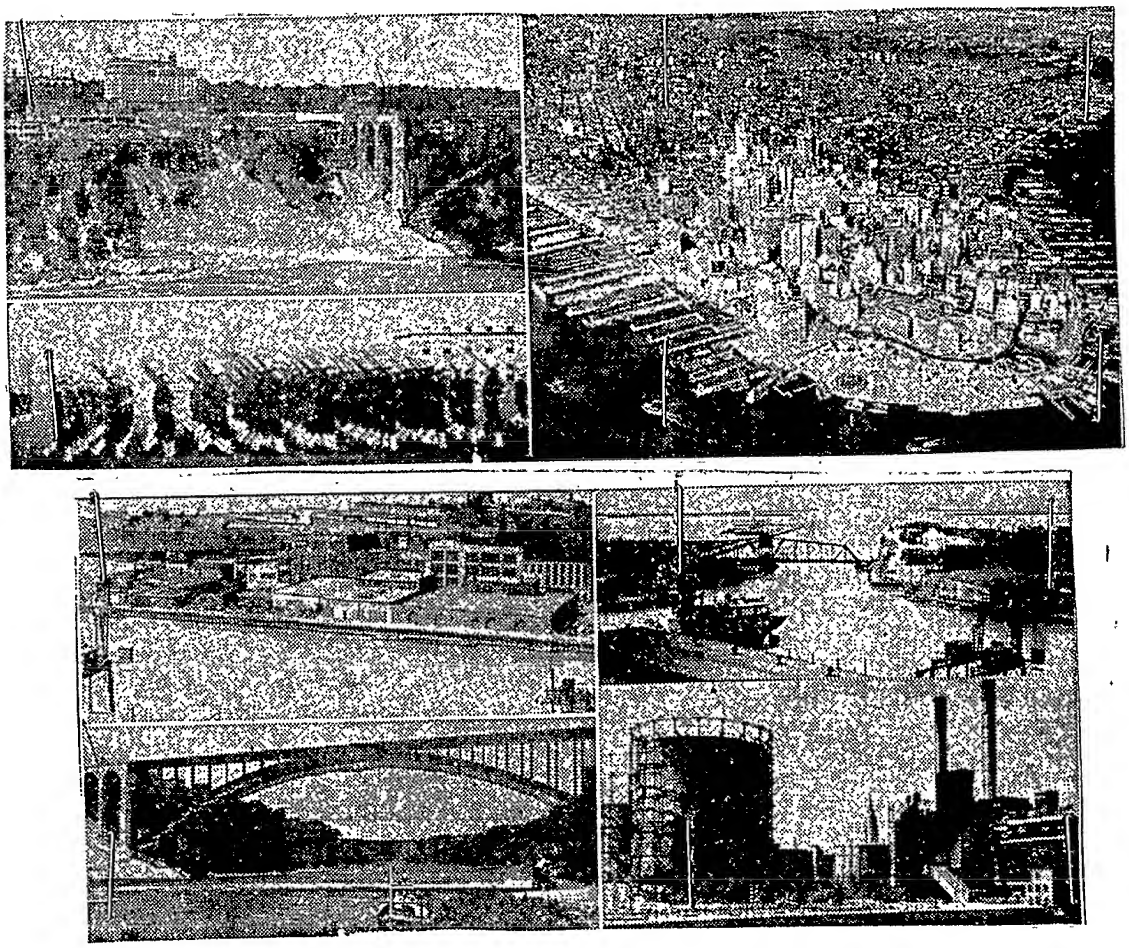
Pictures Found in Spy's Luggage and Camera After His Arrest by FBI Agents



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
May 24, 1942
SUNDAY EDITION

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2

THE FBI was ready to strik. Eight members of a Nazi spy ring had been under carefl surveillance for months with each move and message known to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. One spy had unwittingly led to another and after many months of patient observation it appeared the fish were all in the net.

Then out of heavens as blue as the sky over Bermuda "Robert" dropped into the picture. British censors relayed information to Washington that they had intercepted at the Bermuda station a letter addressed to a high ranking German army officer signed only in that cryptic fashion. The writer had observed that a certain type of bacteria placed in oil tanks might cause an explosion, and asked if that had been the nature of some reported blasts.

To the keen-minded special agents of the FBI, the note had put on meaning—an unidentified and possibly dangerous enemy agent was operating in the United States. Close examination of the note by handwriting experts and analysis by Bureau laboratory technicians of the paper on which it was scrawled failed to establish that "Robert" had been encountered in previous inquiries. Immediately all existing plans to close in on this spy ring were suspended. The word to continue watchful waiting was sent out to the hundreds of agents engaged in counter espionage for the protection of these shores.

Thus began the search for "Robert" that led over a long and complicated trail to the solution of the mystery of the missing memorandum book. As in other such cases that have confronted the FBI, success came only after a seemingly interminable patience taxing interval, during which small bits of the puzzle were fitted together slowly into the final, complete pattern.

One of the German espionage groups in America was headed by Kurt Frederick Ludwig, under continuous surveillance since January, 1941. He had assumed leadership of the gang two months after the FBI first placed him on the suspect list when Ulrich von der Osten, a Nazi army intelligence officer, died from injuries suffered when struck by a taxicab in New York City. At the time of the accident, unaware that he was watched by Government agents, Ludwig seized Von der Osten's black brief case and vanished (save from the watchful eye of the FBI) into the crowd. One by one the members of the group, under his direction joined the parade passing unwittingly before the Federal agents. Ludwig, American-born, had lived in Germany most of his life, but had resided in the United States since 1940, posing as a salesman, although actually he was a full-time, handsomely compensated Nazi spy. The group included a Long Island housewife, whose home was used as a meeting place and who was preparing to rejoin her husband in Germany when arrested after committing to memory facts concerning the United States, big bomber, the B-19. She also recruited assistants from gymnastic classes at a turnverein and a German script school run by the Bund.

Among them was Lucy Boehmler, Ludwig's 18-year-old German-born secretary, whose duties included obtaining information from soldiers on leave. Another man had access to ship sailings; still another was a machinist who helped collect production figures; there also was Private Rene C. Froehlich, who was paid to pass important mobilization information to Lucy, who told Ludwig, who in turn sent it along by means of invisible ink to his Nazi masters. Or more correctly, he passed as much of it along as the FBI permitted to go through.

There were eight in all—many with code names (Ludwig, for example, was "Joe Kessler"), but no "Robert." The Ludwig trap, or any other that had been baited could not be closed until his identity and connections were established. More work for the FBI.

There were further messages to Germany from "Robert." Ultimately they reached the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It became apparent that "Robert" was the technical adviser for a spy gang whose duty it was to analyze collected information in order to supply estimates approximating fact, after digesting information collected by other members of the group. Briefly, "Robert" assimilated details published in various newspapers, magazines, pamphlets or disclosed in loose talk, and managed to make a surprisingly accurate over-all report to Germany.

★ ★ ★

IN the course of the search for "Robert" the FBI received from a building superintendent on Wall street, a memorandum book found in a lobby telephone booth. It contained addresses and names of prominent people in the Nazi regime and German Army. It also contained the name, presumably of the owner, Paul Borchardt, 577 Isham street, New York. He was no stranger to the FBI.

Borchardt, it had been learned, had entered the United States in 1940, passing as a Jewish refugee after having spent 16 days in the Nazi Siberia of Dachau, internment camp, and then had been in the custody of the Gestapo until influential comrades of his World War I army days obtained his release and maneuvered his escape from his persecutors. It was reported he had offered himself to the United States Army Intelligence. He, himself, had related that he had lost his professional job in 1933 because he was non-Aryan. He applied for citizenship within a week of his arrival; a distant relative employed in United States Government service, was of unquestionable loyalty; another close relative, also beyond suspicion, was a naturalized citizen. This record would satisfy anyone—anyone except the FBI.

Continuing the inquiry, the Federal agents determined that although Borchardt lived in a $5-a-week room, he paid $1 for each breakfast. It was also learned that he had been a student of economy, colonial science and English at the Universities of Berlin, Hamburg, Burssels and London; that he had been sent to Africa in 1912 by the German Government on a geographical and biological mission; that later he had studied photography and flying, qualifying as military observer.

He mapped the Lybian desert shortly before 1914 when at the outbreak of war he became a Naval aviation officer, was shot down and wounded, then transfered to the Turkish Army, from which he retired at the end of the war with the rank of Major. He inherited $250,000 from his father's estate and in 1932 became head of the Polytechnical University at Munich, where studies in geopolitics were secretly directed by Adolf Hitler's German army heads. He was "removed" in 1933 because of his un-Aryan attributes, but was permitted to write for a living until the Gestapo decided to send him to the concentration camp at Dachau for 16 days, shortly before he went to England, then to New York.

It also was determined that his cousin, also presumably non-Aryan, was a high-ranking officer in the Army and had recently been decorated for valor. Incidentally, Maj.

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Borchardt also held two iron crosses for "street fighting" during the Nazi coupes. By the time this information was established, the FBI was inclined to wonder whether Maj. Borchardt was really a refugee. It was strongly suspected that perhaps he might also answer to the name of "Robert."

★ ★ ★

FURTHER investigation disclosed that his apartment contained books with significant titles on various scientific subjects, several of them relatively costly for a man with no visible means of support. He appeared particularly interested in "The Definition of Great Britain," "Boulder Dam," and "Climatic Changes in the United States." Borchardt's landlady, who had a resounding Teutonic name, had overheard several calls from "Joe," who usually introduced himself with the phrase: "I bring you greetings from friends in Munich." Clever, but not quite as clever as the landlady. When the FBI learned about "Joe," they easily recalled that Ludwig was "Joe" Kessler."

The job now was to gather the evidence that would prove that this "refugee" was actually a Nazi spy. Fate took a hand. The manager of a building in which the Nazi consulate had its office reported that he had received instructions from the Germans to burn huge quantities of papers while they stood by. He managed to burn them in such a way they made a great flame, satisfying the German witnesses, but there were others who were able to stamp out the fire the moment the Nazis departed, leaving a large portion of the documents undestroyed.

One unburned cablegram turned over to the FBI read as follows: "Restricted item. Item secret. To be decoded only by authorized persons for restricted items. Answer only by courier or secret code. According to request from P. T. Borchardt, 577 Isham street, in manner you deem best to burn letter from Robert, Feb. 20, 1941."

Borchardt was taken into custody and glibly told the story of his persecution in Germany, and explained his cousin's high Army status by pointing out that he was an "honorary Aryan" due to previous services to the nation. He insisted that he, himself, had escaped imprisonment only through influence and denied he had been in touch with the German consulate in New York.

Faced with the cablegram rescued from the furnace, he answered simply that it couldn't possibly refer to him. Confronted with the little memorandum book found in the telephone booth, he handily disclaimed ownership, although it contained his name and address. His own notebook, to which he had referred in his statement, had been stolen from his pocket when he was watching a fire on Seventh avenue, he said. This one? Phooie!

Meanwhile, ready now to close the trap on the Ludwig ring, FBI agents were "tagging" the master spy across the country. An interesting incident had occurred, causing the German agent great anxiety, although his conceit was still so great that he was unaware he had been detected after being under surveillance for more than six months.

Before satisfying themselves that the Ludwig ring was completely under control, agents operating directly under J. Edgar Hoover had cleaned up another important espionage case known as the Duquesne case, to be discussed in another account. Although each group of German agents work independently of the other, it is obvious that acquaintanceships are interlocking. When the Government agents entered a store to arrest a minor figure in the Duquesne case, Ludwig unfortunately was present. Investigators who had been trailing him for months passed him without sign of recognition, arrested their man, and later intercepted a letter from Ludwig to his Nazi employers informing them of the arrest. It was sent on to Germany.

Ludwig, soon thereafter, "hid out" (or he so thought) at a tourist camp in Pennsylvania. He then began an automobile trek across the country, followed closely by FBI agents who followed him in relays from State line to State line. Once Ludwig asked directions of an FBI agent who was waiting to pick him up as he passed the boundary. The master spy repeatedly doubled back in his route to set off pursuers.

The result was that agents watched him interview soldiers near Army camps, requestioning them after Ludwig had given them a lift; watched him photograph dams and power stations; observed him, by use of field glasses, preparing a code letter at an Ohio tourist camp; watched him burn papers in a fireplace at a Yellowstone National Park cabin, and later, after his departure, salvage the ashes for examination at the FBI laboratory to find words such as "coast artillery," "anti-aircraft" and others making valuable evidence at the trial.

At Butte, Montana, he mailed coded letters, a code book, magazines, pamphlets on war activities and aviation data and a package of pills used to make invisible ink to an address in New Jersey. At Missoula, he left his car in storage, checked his suitcase and typewriter to himself at Seattle and took a bus to Spokane, where he was arrested. (The pictures shown at the bottom of Page One of the Everyday Magazine were among those found in Ludwig's possession.)

Then that superior Nazi intelligence of which so much is written, came to the surface. He offered a friendly jailer $50,000 to assist in his escape, and gave the guard this oral message:

"Telephone 577 Isham avenue, New York City. Ask for Borchardt. Say: 'How is the family,' and when he answers ask him to send $200 to Salt Lake City and suggest that he take a long trip out West. He'll understand." He explained confidentially to the guard that the "trip out West" was a warning to get away. He also told the friendly guard to send a message from "Joe" to a name at Buenos Aires: "Friends are sick, send help." It can be well understood by now how the "guard" got in immediate touch with the FBI.

Later when Borchardt was busily engaged in making denials to the Federal agents at the New York FBI office, he decided the jig was up, and no longer stood on his claim of "refugee," when he was advised of the message from "Joe."

After his testimony in March before Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, Brooklyn, when he said: "I would rather die than reveal any German Army secrets," "the persecuted immigrant," Paul T. Borchardt—"Robert" to the FBI—was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary for having done well his work in the United States as a military adviser for Germany. Others in the ring received sentences varying from five to 20 years. Lucy Boehmler escaped with five because of her tender years; the others ranged from 10 upward.

"The Enemy Is Listening. He Wants to Know What You Know. Keep It to Yourself."

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
May 24, 1942
SUNDAY EDITION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

_____ 1942

____The Director	____Files Section
____Mr. Tolson	____Personnel Files
____Mr. Clegg	____Mechanical Section
____Mr. Ladd	____Ident. Division
____Mr. Nichols	____Mr. Quinn Tamm
____Mr. Rosen	____Translation Unit
____Mr. Glavin	
____Mr. Pennington	
____Mr. Tracy	
____Mr. Nease	
____Mr. Wacks	

SECTION CHIEFS

____Mr. Carson	____Mr. Kimball
____Mr. Strickland	____Mr. Kramer
____Mr. Timm	____Mr. Cunningham
____Mr. Mumford	
	____Mr. _____

* * *

____Miss Gandy	____Call me regarding this
____Miss Stalcup	____Note and Return
____Mr. Gotschall	____Search, serialize and route
____Mr. Potter	____Prepare tickler for
____Mr. Walsh	____Call these files
____Mr. Bryant	____Stamp and mail
____See Me	____War and Navy File
	____State Department File
____Send File	____Type
____Bring file up-to-date	____Register and forward
____Correct	

This is very bad.

EDWARD A. TAMM - 5734

Pic 5 - Suggestion

Gazelle

Mistakes

Page 1. There were 34 acts of sabotage on 24 bombers

Page 4 Buffalo pliers instead of "Barcolo-made" pliers

The laboratory report did not indicate that the Buffalo pliers examined had damaged the hydraulic tubing

Page 5 Ethel was not

Page 6

Suggest that period of time Ezel was questioned C.O.P. eliminated

Suggestions

Page 2

Question advisability of indicating in paragraphs 1 + 2 that the Bureau was floundering about in the manner indicated.

Page 4

Question whether quotation should be made verbatim from a lab. report.

Page 5

Suggest clearing up doubt as to what plane Engel was seen entering

Kept under surveillance
for six weeks

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
MOHAWK 4-5238

NEW YORK BUREAU
521 FIFTH AVENUE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

June 3, 1942

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover;

Thank you for the gracious note. It was nice to have talked with you while I was in Washington and I hope that our paths soon cross again.

I am glad that you were pleased with the first story of the series on the great work of your organization and I hope to receive your comment after you have seen the remainder.

May I take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude for the assistance I received from Mr. L. B. Nichols and others who helped me under his direction. Without his cooperation, any effort of mine would have been futile. If the stories are at all creditable, it is due as much to his intelligent cooperation as to anything else.

Highest regards.

Cordially yours,

Al Goldstein

EJB

Alvin H. Goldstein

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-341-37

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
11 JUN 6 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 JUN 16 1942

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

LBN:NHT

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 17, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Ness
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Hardo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

For record purposes, there is attached hereto another of the Al Goldstein stories which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. I wish to call your attention to the two page rotogravure section layout which was given the New York Spy Case by the Post by using photographs which we have furnished to them.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-341-38

JUN 26 1942

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOR DEFENSE BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

10 JUL 1 1942

COPY IN FILE

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

'Have the G-Men Pick Me Up'

Country's Largest Spy Ring Was Broken Up by F. B. I. as Result of This Urgent Request

By Alvin H. Goldstein

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, June 13.

TRUTH is stranger than fiction. It is almost beyond the realm of imagination to conceive of an American citizen being impressed into the German Gestapo. Yet the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation bear evidence that it happened. The true story of the mis-named "Ducase" departs from the field of fiction for the simple reason that no reader would believe the incredible facts. Take a look at the record.

The F. B. I. first heard of William Gottlieb Sebold when the American consul at Cologne sent word that Sebold had obtained a new passport to return from Germany to replace his lost at Mulheim. In the course of his interview with the consul, he had muttered quickly from the corner of his mouth:

"Have the G-men pick me up when I get back."

His departure several months later from Genoa, Italy, was duly reported and when his ship anchored at quarantine in New York Harbor, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation found him in his stateroom. There he gave an account that taxed even the credulity of the experienced investigators of the F. B. I.

A naturalized citizen of the United States, former private in the first World War in the Engineering Corps, Imperial German Army, Sebold had returned to Germany to visit his mother at Mulheim. As he descended the gangplank at Hamburg, a stranger swung into step beside him, pressed close and whispered:

"You will wait to hear from us in the near future."

Sebold traveled on to Mulheim and rejoined his aged mother. In need of funds, he obtained employment as a skilled mechanic with the Sieman Schukert Co., a firm engaged in construction of steam turbines under consignment from the Westinghouse Electric Co. of the United States. Shortly after he went to work he received a letter informing him that "Dr. Gassner" had a matter of major importance to discuss with him. With a free man's fear of anonymous communication, Sebold reported the letter to police, who sent him to the office of the Gestapo. He was told to receive "Dr. Gassner."

A few weeks later "Dr. Gassner" visited him. The doctor was interested in obtaining information concerning the production of military planes and equipment in the United States. He displayed an amazing familiarity with Sebold's career as a former employe of American plants engaged in aircraft production, and after long conversation urged Sebold to return to the United States as an espionage agent for "our society." The American, whose parentage was not purely Aryan, was noncommittal.

★ ★ ★

WHEN Sebold returned to his hotel after his interview with Dr. Gassner, his passport was missing, and he knew then he was in the clutches of the dreaded Gestapo. Dr. Gassner, accompanied by Nicholaus Adolph Fritz Ritter of the German Secret Service, charged with supervision of the activities of Nazi agents abroad, visited him a few weeks later. Relatives of Sebold's maternal grandfather, in Germany, were Jewish, they recalled. He agreed to act as an espionage agent for the Reich in the United States.

Sebold forthwith reported at the Klopstock Pension at Hamburg, quarters of espionage agents in training for assignment as spies throughout the world. The daughter of the pair who operated his living quarters had lived for many years in the United States, and knew, or thought she knew, the problems with which he might be confronted.

It was here that Sebold received instruction in the preparation of coded messages and in the use of the Leica camera for preparations of microphotographs of plans, maps and other items not fitted for transmission in brief messages; it was suggested that he employ a short-wave radio operator and establish communication directly with Germany; that he join the National Guard and obtain anything general as to military forces, ship movements, or other items of interest contained in newspaper clippings or overheard in conversation.

ENCLOSURE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
St. Louis, Missouri
June 14, 1942

94-8-341-38

His training course at Hamburg completed, he was permitted to return home. In the back of his watch case were five microphotographs, reduced to a size no larger than a postage stamp. One contained instructions as to the preparation of a code to be used in communicating with his German principals, while another listed data Sebold was to obtain. The three additional microphotographs were to be turned over to other German agents in the United States, listed as Col. Fritz Duquesne, Lilly Stein and Everett Roeder. He also was instructed to assume the name of "Harry Sawyer," and to get in touch with Herman Lang, an inspector for the firm manufacturing an extremely secret bombsight.

After F. B. I. agents heard his account, he was directed to a lodging house and permitted to leave the ship. But as he went down the gangplank, a nod from an agent at the rail identified him to men below, who watched his every move for two days without his knowledge. Satisfied Sebold had followed instructions thus far, the F. B. I. re-established relations. From $1000 supplied him by the German officers, he was permitted to establish more comfortable quarters but not to purchase the Leica camera they had instructed him to buy.

His first chore was to present his credentials to Lilly Stein, 232 East Seventy-ninth street, as directed by the Nazis.

★ ★ ★

LILLY BARBARA CAROLA STEIN, the F. B. I. learned, was 26 years old, good-looking, Vienna-born, and lived by vicarious means at 232 East Seventy-ninth street, New York City. Although well born in Austria, her finances were limited, and she had attempted to borrow money from an employe of the German Consulate.

Claiming to be partly Jewish, she emigrated to this country in 1939, asserting her intention to become a citizen less than a year later. She was an old friend of Heinrich Sorau, who had helped train Sebold in the work of the Gestapo, and who enrolled her in the German espionage service with early assignments to Belgium and England. Finally, she was assigned to the United States.

To Lilly Stein, Sebold presented the following note transcribed from his microphotograph by the F. B. I.:

"Dear Miss Stein: I have met your friend Heinrich and I have regards from Bachhenkel and Grinzing to extend to you. I shall be glad if I can extend them personally and beg you to advise me of the time and place I can meet you. Harry Sawyer."

He also delivered the micromessage to Miss Stein which, despite its miniature proportions, disclosed the German Government required information as to whether International Telephone & Telegraph Co. had offered French and British agents new methods of bombing; if whereabouts of a French manufacturing plant at Montreal could be determined; about a professor said to have developed a new type of anti-aircraft weapon; if a shell with an "electric eye" was being manufactured in the U. S.

They wanted to know about developments in aircraft; details of preparations for bacteriological warfare in the United States; if units of the regular Army and Navy were being sent abroad as "volunteers," information concerning mobilization and shipping of war supplies to Europe, including the names of ships and the dates of departures. A code to be used in reply was attached.

After the F. B. I. had recorded these messages, Sebold phoned Miss Stein:

"I bring you greetings from Bachhenkel and Grinzing." He made an appointment to meet at her Seventy-ninth street apartment, and presented the note. She obtained a mounted magnifying glass and applying it to the micromessage, said:

"I can read it well."

★ ★ ★

DURING various visits with Sebold she confided that she was employed by a counter-espionage organization in Germany and that she had been so engaged in England and Belgium. She told him of a prominent American with whom she had become sentimentally entangled in Europe who would supply her with information on his early expected return to the United States. She said she was having difficulty in communicating with Nazi headquarters, and as a result her salary was in arrears.

Sebold, meanwhile, carrying out the instructions of his Gestapo mentors secured a radio station—it was erected by the F. B. I. and soon it was in operation to handle urgent messages to Germany. Even the loyal Sebold was unaware that the operator he engaged for the work was an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Lilly Stein accepted Sebold's offer to send messages. Her first urgent cry was:

"Stein says must have money quick."

In reply, Sebold received the following in code from the Gestapo:

"NEED URGENTLY, FROM ALL FRIENDS, MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF AIRPLANE FACTORIES. EXPORT TO ALL COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY ENGLAND AND FRANCE. NUMBER, TYPE, DATE OF DELIVERY. BY STEAMER OR AIR. ARMATURE AND ARMAMENT. PAYMENT CASH AND CARRY OR CREDIT ETC. STOP."

"I think I can get it," Lilly Stein said.

Gradually, as Sebold worked himself into the confidence of Miss Stein, names of other spies were obtained and after months of watchful waiting it seemed certain that the entire gang was under surveillance. Thirty-two names came to light, and precise legal evidence was gathered by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation sufficient to convict them of espionage.

It was determined that Roeder, American born, an expert on firearms, was delivering information gained in that connection to Sebold for transmission via short wave radio to the Nazis; Duquesne, a professional spy for the highest bidder, was supplying information he picked up here and there from loose talkers and braggarts in Government service; evidence was gathered against Lang of the bombsight plant, and others who ultimately sought to clear their information by Nazi instruction through "Harry Sawyer."

Secretly, the F. B. I. took motion pictures of members of the spy ring when each arrived at Sebold's quarters to pass along messages of vital concern to the German Government. After these messages had

ST.LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
St. Louis, Missouri
June 14, 1942

been transmitted, replies were received and hundreds of different instructions were relayed through the F. B. I. to Nazi espionage agents. Lilly still was sending urgent messages for money. The case seemed complete with 32 in the trap.

* * *

BUT again the patience of the F. B. I. was rewarded. One day Sebold received an urgent call from Lilly and visited her at her apartment. She turned over a letter postmarked Detroit, containing important and accurate information on production of the aviation industry in that area, with particular emphasis concerning developments in Diesel engines. Lilly Stein said the letter came as a surprise to her, that she was unaware of the identity of the sender and that she knew no one in Detroit. The letter was signed "Heinrich." She was acquainted with no Heinrich in America, she said, but perhaps it was intended that Sawyer relay the information to Berlin. Sebold agreed.

"Who," the woman spy asked Sebold, "is Heinrich?"

A few hours later the same cry rang through the halls of F. B. I. headquarters at Washington.

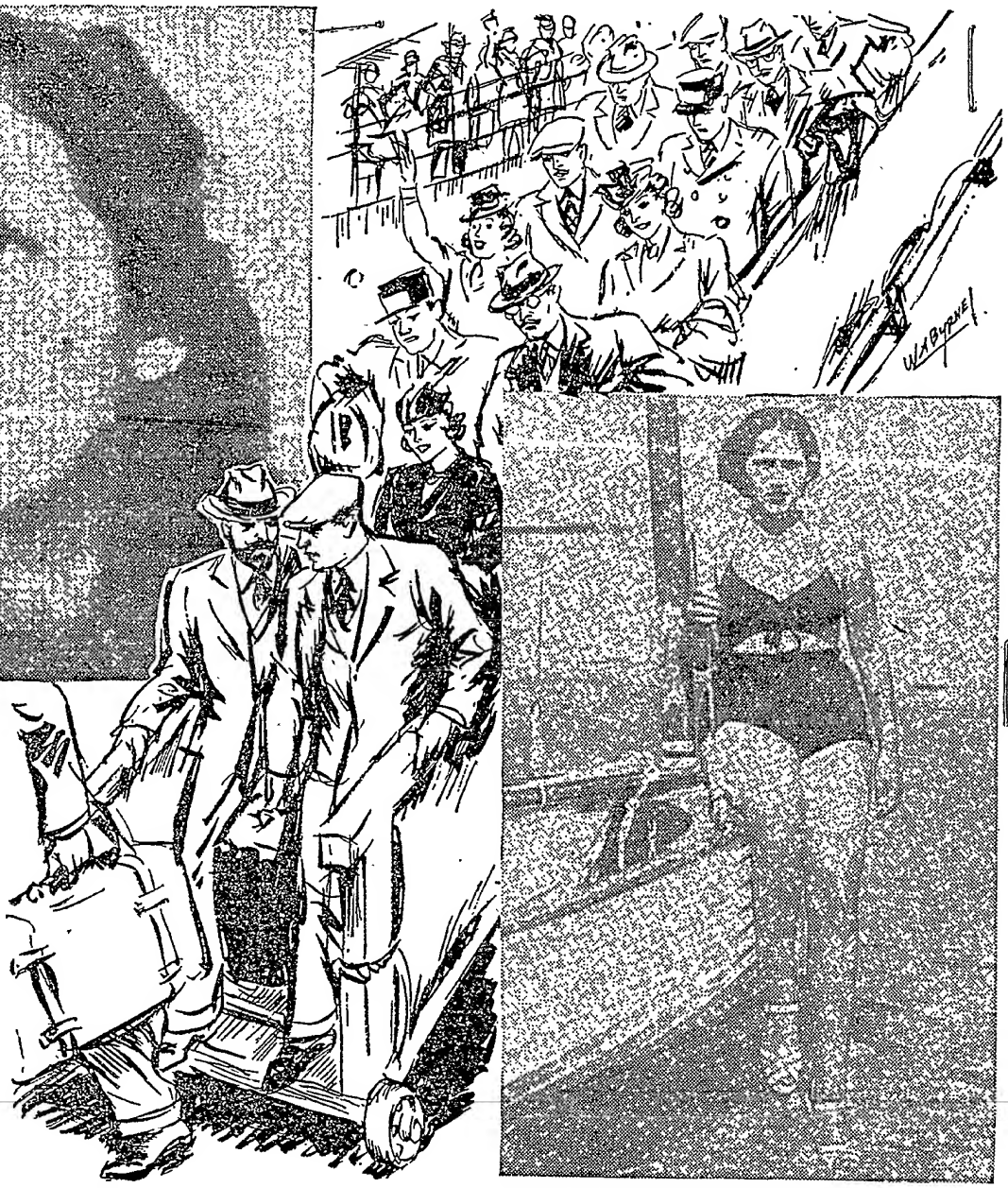
Who is Heinrich?

"The "Ducase," so named only because Duquesne, professional international spy, headed the list handed by the Gestapo to Sebold of persons he was to contact in the United States, could not be closed until "Heinrich's" identity was established. The investigation to find the industrial master mind of the largest spy ring in the country began.

(To Be Concluded Tomorrow)

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
St. Louis, Missouri
June 14, 1942

LILLY STEIN . . . SHE CARRIED ON GERMAN ESPIONAGE WORK IN BELGIUM, ENGLAND AND FINALLY THE UNITED STATES.



"AS HE DESCENDED THE GANGPLANK AT HAMBURG, A STRANGER SWUNG INTO STEP BESIDE HIM, PRESSED CLOSE AND WHISPERED: 'YOU WILL WAIT TO HEAR FROM US IN THE NEAR FUTURE.'"

ANOTHER PICTURE OF *MISS STEIN*. SHE USED HER PHYSICAL CHARMS TO ADVANTAGE IN CARRYING ON HER WORK.

IT WAS a fantastic cat-and-mouse game which the Federal Bureau of Investigation played with a Nazi spy ring before pouncing on the 33 members who were sentenced to prison early this year. Reports from the spies to Germany and instructions for them from Germany passed through the hands of the F. B. I., for the transmitter of these messages, William G. Sebold, German-born American, was voluntarily cooperating with the F. B. I. while pretending to serve the Gestapo; the G-men had provided his radio station and its operator. This supervision of the ring's clearing house for information gradually informed the F. B. I. of the identity and activities of the agents, and motion pictures of many of them were secretly taken when they visited Sebold's office. A two-part story of the successful spy hunt, giving details taken from the files of the F. B. I., begins today in the Everyday Magazine of the Post-Dispatch, part of a series of articles on F. B. I. cases. On this page are some of the pictures the G-men took.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri
June 14, 1942

Nazi Spies At Work Secretly 'Mugged' by the F. B. I.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri
June 14, 1942

callers made secretly by the G-men. Duquesne, native of South Africa, adventurer and professional spy, regarded as one of the leaders of the ring, received an 18-year sentence for espionage and a two-year sentence, the maximum, for failure to register as a German agent.

Hartwig Kleiss, former chef of the United States liner America, who drew a six-year sentence for espionage. He obtained blueprints of structural details when the ship was being made into a transport.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri
June 14, 1942

Herman Lang conversing with Sebold—under the eye of a hidden F. B. I. camera. Lang, who was employed as an inspector at a factory making bombsights, was later convicted of failing to register as a German agent and conspiring to deliver vital defense secrets to Germany. He was sentenced to two years on the former count, 18 years on the latter.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri
June 14, 1942

Frederick Duquesne, member of a Nazi spy ring which was operating in the United States before being rounded up by the F. B. I. He is seen here on a visit to the New York office of William B. Sebold last June. Sebold, who transmitted messages by radio between the spies and

Germany, posed as a Gestapo agent but actually worked with the F. B. I. The first part of a detailed story of this celebrated spy case appears in the Everyday Magazine of the Post-Dispatch today. These photos and the others on the page are from motion pictures of Sebold's

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri
June 14, 1942

Paul Fehse reporting at spy headquarters. Fehse pleaded guilty to the espionage conspiracy charge, and was sentenced to 15 years in prison. He was a transmitter of information to Germany.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri
June 14, 1942

Erwin W. Siegler, who pleaded guilty of failing to register and conspiracy, and got two years on the first count, 10 on the second.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri
June 14, 1942

Henrich Clausing. This call at spy headquarters was made a few weeks before the ring was rounded up. Clausing was sentenced to two years for failure to register, eight for conspiracy. He pleaded guilty to both charges but refused to tell the Court the source of his orders from Germany.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri
June 14, 1942

LBN:NHT

June 17, 1942

MR. TOLSON

For record purposes, there is attached hereto another of the Al Goldstein stories which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. I wish to call your attention to the two page rotogravure section layout which was given the New York Spy Case by the Post by using photographs which we have furnished to them.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FILE COPY

94-8-341-38

RKC:AEM

June 30, 1942

Mr. Alvin H. Goldstein
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
521 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

Assistant Director L. B. Nichols has advised me of your desire for additional material to be used in connection with your current series of newspaper articles and I am indeed pleased to enclose a memorandum dealing with the danger of rumor and hysteria together with a copy of my recent address at the Commencement Exercises at Notre Dame University.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

94-8-341

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 8 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 29 1942 2:56 PM
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Enclosure

(This letter prepared at request of Mr. Nichols)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
JUL 7 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 7 1942 8:08 PM
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

308

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LBN:FML

July 2, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Re: Al Goldstein
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Some time ago Al Goldstein asked me for material on which to do a story on rumors. This was covered in a blue memorandum which I submitted to you on June 20. You O.K.'d the memorandum as did the Director. When it came back to me, I tore up the memorandum. The matter was mentioned to the Director over the phone and he inquired as to the authorization.

The memorandum we are sending Goldstein is similar to other memorandum we have given to Fred Collins and others and is absolutely safe.

Since Goldstein has been very friendly and received a raise as a result of his other series of FBI stories, I thought that by all means the Director should drop him a note and transmit the material to him rather than to furnish it to him orally.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-341-40

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 JUL 8 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

COPY IN FILE

57 JUL 14 1942

RE-17

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
MOHAWK 4-5238

NEW YORK BUREAU
521 FIFTH AVENUE

2

July 14, 1942

Dear Lou:

Inclosed is a copy of the story I wrote on the information you furnished on rumor mongers. I felt it wasn't necessary to send it to you for "censorship" as it complied not only in letter but in spirit to the material relayed to me. However, it occurred to me that it might help in arranging our interview with Brother H., as it might indicate that I understand what it is all about and that I love the F.B.I., and don't think I'm kidding.

I hope Hoover gives me a chance to write a swell story about him. I'll appreciate your trying to arrange it.

Yours,

Al Goldstein

P.S. Please pay no attention to some of the bad sentences and omitted words in the attached carbon as I took care of them (I hope) in editing, a job which I trusted to you on the other series.

AHG

1 ENCLO. 19

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-341-41

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 20 1942

NICHOLS

356 299

50 AUG 5 1942

goldstein--saboteurs

Washington, July --One of the most powerful weapons of any nation at war is sabotage, and one effective form of sabotage as an instrument of violence is rumor-mongering. The foe within the walls, having prepared a path to panic by prompting false gossip, may strike suddenly and with frightening effect.

In nations where systematic sabotage has been utilized by the enemy, industries have been crippled, transportation facilities paralyzed and countless soldiers and civilians slain because a state of hysteria prevented re-establishment of order.

The Axis knows that dissemination of gloomy gossip, if undisputed and unchecked, tends to destroy morale by arousing suspicion as effectively as a bomb dropped plump in the center of an ammunition dump destroys munitions, and it is encouraged as a prelude to such violent action. Rumors planted by foreign short-wave radio or propaganda agents to shake the faith of citizens in their own Government, are no more harmful than the insidious, unfounded talk of loyal, though witless Americans. Repetition by the loose-talker of an unconfirmed whisper of suppressed enemy success, disaster or impotency is an act no less of abetting the Axis than harbouring saboteurs landed on American shores from a submarine.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, by specific order of President Roosevelt, is charged to protect the United States from the deadly stab of the saboteur, and agents of the F.B.I. do ~~not differentiate between~~ investigate both gossip-mongers and ~~[illegible]~~ dynamiters. Each is considered equally dangerous to the war effort.

(more)

first ad goldstein

Thus, the F.B.I. has tracked to the source literally hundreds of old-wives tales and bits of vicious gossip that have spread from tongue to tongue with astonishing rapidity. They range in gravity from the ridiculous to the sinister, an example of the former being the report that Japanese disguised as salmon were captured by Federal officers in the Columbia River, of the latter the story widely circulated in New York that boat loaded with the bodies of war casualties in an unspeakable condition, causing workers to refuse to approach the vessel in the harbor. This latter canard was so widespread it was necessary for local newspapers to publish denials.

"The invasion of America took place years ago," Director John Edgar Hoover, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, declared recently in his commencement address at Notre Dame University, warning gossip as a symptom of hysteria.

"Foreign foes preached their gospel of gate that too often fell on fertile soil," Hoover said, "with the result that our Nation has been weakened by forces pulling in every direction. This did not occur over night. The invasion of American took place years ago. The conspiracies of these traitors have prompted have rompted Hitler to boast that America is on the brink of revolution and that, when he desires, he can precipitate a state of civil strife. But American has profited by mistakes of thepast. No longer are we as susceptible to Nazi lies and propaganda.

"One task before college graduates today is to apply their intellectual curiosity to exposing the motives of those who preach a foreign "ism," instead of good, old fashioned Americanism. When you hear wild tales which cause you to wonder, 'What's the use?' find out what is back of these foul mouthings before you pass them on as the gospel truth. A rumor monger can do as much damage as an armed invader. Make it a cardinal rule of your life not to become the innocent purveyor of specious gossip.

(more)

second ad goldstein

"To illustrate, a current story is being widely circulated. The gossip mongers heard 'on good authority' that ground glass had been placed in sponges consigned to our armed forces so that when wounds are treated contamination and infection will set in. When this rumor reached the F.B.I., special agents were detailed to get the facts. This is what happened.

"An instructor in a medical school had explicitly pointed out to his class the necessity for the proper handling of sponges. He had observed that in the first World War a few sponges had been contaminated by ground glass. A member of the class told the story to a friend. Within a few days it had become so distorted that from a propaganda viewpoint it excelled the lies of Goebbels. Mulitiply this yarn by ten thousand and you have some idea of the falsity of some stories being circulated which should be considered an insult to the intelligence of our people. It is such idle gossip that has created hysteria."

With the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the wheels of the war-rumor factories began to turn at top speed. From California came a lurid report that a Japanese spy had plowed furrowed messages on a hillside of his farm. After the rains, when the field was green, it was found that the "secret writing" was J-O-E, the first name of the loyal American farmer.

F.B.I. investigators proved untrue the story that Japanese in Hawaii, under the very noses of Army, Navy Intelligence and Bureau agents, had cut swatches in cane fields pointing the way for Japanese airmen to Pearl Harbor and other military objectives. They exploded the yarn about the U.S. Army motorcycle messenger, said to have been shot in the leg with a .22 caliber bullet by a sniper in Honolulu. He had been hit by a pebble, but the story grew faster than the five little peppers.

Also false was the Honolulu "scare story" that the newspaper advertisment of a Japanese merchant contained coded instructions to spies instead of bargain prices of silks; that a Japanese saloon-keeper was caught and shot at his short-wave transmitter during the Pear Harbor raid, and that many Japanese "ham" operators, frequent Army post visitors, had been in radio communication with enemy aircraft carriers and planes. The gossip, even more widely circulated than the foregoing, that Japanes truck drivers drove from side to side of the road from Honolulu to Hickham field to dely American pilots frantically racing to their planes, was without foundation in fact. But these and similar falsehoods terrified many residents of the community.

Typical of the many baseless rumors received at the Bureau was the one about the enemy submarine being ransported by truck, on public highways near the West Coast. The "submarine" turned out to be a cigar-shaped boat, containing none of the armament flatly reported by "eyewitnesses," purchased for $25 by its owner for a fishing vessel. More logical but just as false was the widespread rumor that 3000 acres of land in the vicinity of vital war installations had been honeycombed by Jap-dug tunnels. The rumor started from the fact that there was an abandoned mining shaft on the property.

Recently residents of a Pacific Coast town were frighted by a report that spread like wildfire that their would be an enemy bombing on the place on a specific day, included in the rumor. The story was that during blackout practice at such and such a school, one of the children had remarked that perhaps there would be no need for another. But a small Japanese child had innocently replied that there would be a black-out on the particular day, because her father had predicted an air raid at that time. The father, so the story went, had been arrested. The F.B.I. established that the child's quoted remark had never been uttered and, of course, that no arrest had been made.

(more)

fourth ad goldstein

There was a panicky report that a man had been observed driving an automobile equipped with searchlight and telegraph set, obviously engaged in espionage. Federal agents searching for the spy, found a practical joker who had purchased a toy "telegraph set" for $1.75, had attached one key to the sun visor at the driver's seat, and had concealed the other under the floor mat. In this manner, he was able to pretend to signal passing airplanes with the visible key, and to "receive" by tapping undetected with his foot. Acquaintances described the rumor-starter, a traveling salesman, as just a big, overgrown kid. That, to paraphrase the old song, is how rumors are born.

An automobile burst into flame in a building housing some military equipment. In it was a home-made contraption consisting of alarm clock, mouse trap and matches. At alarming speed, the report spread that saboteurs had planted an infernal machine in the building. Investigation disclosed the culprit was a man, suffering from an old head injury, had taken this peculiar manner to destroy his automobile because his wife frequently wanted him to take her driving, and he thought he was getting too little sleep.

Shortly after the United States entered the war, the F.B.I. was informed that a woman's canary had died from drinking water poisoned by a saboteur. It was determined that the canary had not been fed for several days before death, the cause of which was from overeating when finally given food and water.

A woman employe of a gas mask manufacturing company visited a physician for treatment of hand infection, caused by a neglected needle puncture. Shortly thereafter, an account was rampant that someone in the plant had been caught puncturing masks with a needle, rendering them ineffective if used during a raid. The birth of the rumor was traced to a party, where it had been told to a woman employe of the plant by a truck driver, who had heard that defective masks had been found at the factory. The truth

fifth ad goldstein

~~Times~~

New York City ~~was~~ thrown into great confusion last December with circulation of a report ~~that~~ enemy bombers were only two hours ~~from city~~ from and headed for town. Schools were dismissed, and pupils instructed to remain in their homes, traffic was interupted, air-raid wardens summoned from offices. Newspapers published the story and at least one issued an extra, radio stations ordered listeners to "stand by" and, in short the entire city was jittery. The incident, the F.B.I. reports, was by nothing but an accumulation of rumors.

~~It began with a report that the police department of another Eastern Seaboard city had instructed police of a nearby town to have schools dismissed and order children to their homes. This devel ped from a call by an air raid warden in the small town who had instructed teachers to send the children home for a short time, presumably as a drill. The warden's instructions were misunderstood and the children dismissed for the day.~~

~~When this reached the ears of~~ the State Chief Air Raid Warden's office, ~~messages were~~ sent a message to control centers advising that an air raid was expected in New York City and ordering the evacuation from public school buildings. ~~This made the rumor "official" and the subject of comment by newspapers and radio. The result it should have panned the heart of all foreign agents in the area.~~

"Spies taking pictures of defense plants," have turned out on investigation to be newspaper photographers snapping pictures for the real estate page; reports that a college laboratory was ~~xxxx~~ the object of saboteurs have sprung from the remark of an instructor that the school was engaged in some experimental research for the Governm stories that ground glass was found in a consignment of canned shrimp were predicated exaggeraged statementsby an alarmist who had come across a few crystals of struvite, a natural substance of various types of canned seafood.

There was a widely circulated rumor in Western states that a secret sign was pasted on automobile windshields by members of subversive organizations. It turned out that a match manufacturer had employed youths to distribute the stickers as part of an advertising campaign. The foreman of a defense plant sent a boy to a nearby shoe shop for emery dust for factory use. At an amazing speed the rumor spread that emery dust was being thrown into machinery by saboteurs. Investigation eliminated any attempt at sabotage.

A blue light at the top of of a seaboard hotel, led to a report that during blackouts it was used to signal ships at sea. It was determined that the light was caused by the elevator switch. A report that a war plant was to be dynamited on a given day, causing great consternation among employes and others in the area, was traced to traced to an evesdropper in a hotel lobby who overheard a conversation between two executives of the company in which one remarked: "That won't come off till Monday." The rumor monger was unable to explain why he assumed this to mean an explosion.

Not infrequently when rumors are traced, it is found they have come to Mr. A from Mrs. A after she had returned from a tea party. Then they are often traced to Mrs. B who freely admits that Mrs. C told her that German Reservists employed in the local airplane plant were responsible for the airplane crash in which soldiers were killed. In this identical kind of case, it developed that Mrs. C was angry because her son was unable to find employment at the plant, although native born, while naturalized citizens were at work there.

One elderly woman told her 87-year-old husband she was going to the mountains, adding she had heard a conversation on the street car in which it was said that West Coast cities might be bombed. He repeated the story, supplying from his imagination, names, places and dates. The rumor traveled rapidly but finally was traced back to the pair by the F.B.I.

seventh ad goldstein

It is in this manner that the gossip spreaders and rumor mongers serve the Axis nations by circulating unfounded accounts which tend to create suspicion, distrust and uncertainty, and inviting panic and hysteria in the event of true mishap. It is the urgent request of Director Hoover that people who encounter the loose-talkers refrain from passing the stories along. If it must be told, tell it to the F.B.I.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
MOHAWK 4-5238

NEW YORK BUREAU
521 FIFTH AVENUE

July 14, 1942

Mr. L.B. Nichols, Asst. Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lou:

I received the material on rumor-mongers directly from Mr. Hoover, as you probably know, and finally got the story off to the office last night. Will you please convey my thanks to him for the information and also for the copy of his address to the graduating class at Notre Dame, from which I quoted appropriate sentiments.

Thanks, also, and many of them, to you for all the help you have given me, and I hope that soon we shall find something with which I can trouble you again. If you want, I'll let you know when the story appears, as I presume both you and Brother H. will want to see how it looks in print.

Meanwhile, if there's anything I can do for you, let me know and if you see anything in which you think I would be interested I would sure like to hear about it. Next time your boys go fishing for saboteurs, tell them to catch one for me.

Yours

A. R. Goldstein

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JJM:JS

July 25, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

At 12:35 P. M. today, I talked with SAC Norris, of the St. Louis Office, who advised that the St. Louis Post Dispatch contemplated running a highly commendable editorial on the Director's anniversary in tomorrow's edition.

He did not know yet just what it will say but will keep the Bureau informed. He also advised that the St. Louis Globe Democrat, in tomorrow's issue, will carry a story on the Director.

Mr. Norris stated that he talked with Mr. Eaton, Editor of the Star Times, who expects to use a photograph of the Director along with the President's letter to the Director, in the Sunday issue of the Star Times. I telephonically read the President's letter to Mr. Norris and it was taken down by Miss Brady in his office. Mr. Eaton has assigned a Mr. Minor, a writer of the Star Times, to get up a story along with some photographs about the Bureau and Mr. Norris has given him considerable information, including photographs taken at the St. Louis Office that depict the following scenes:

A complainant entering the office reception room.

An Agent receiving the complainant for interview.

The complainant being interviewed at a desk by an Agent.

A scene showing the files being checked in the Chief Clerk's Office.

A scene of a clerical employee at a teletypewriter.

A scene looking at a fingerprint card.

A scene showing the complainant leaving the office.

Agents McVey and Yaucey were used in these photographs. Both are good looking Agents who make an excellent personal appearance. Norris stated that the Bureau is very creditably represented in these photographs and he is confident that the Star Times will give the Bureau a very favorable write-up.

Respectfully,

J. J. McGuire.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 22 1942

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI NYC 7-22-42 1-10 AHM WHS
DIRECTOR ATTENTION MR. NICHOLS
SEAL
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE WRITTEN BY ALVIN H. GOLDSTEIN, STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, IS BEING FORWARDED FOR THE APPROVAL OF MR. NICHOLS. QUOTE. WASHINGTON, JULY TWENTY FIFTH DASH SHORTLY AFTER ENACTMENT BY CONGRESS OF THE LAW SETTING G-MEN ON THE BLOODY TRAIL OF GANGSTERS, KIDNAPERS AND RACKETEERS, A FAMOUS NEWSPAPER COLUMNIST WROTE AN ARTICLE CRITICISING JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, FOR REMAINING SECURELY IN HIS OFFICE WHILE HIS AGENTS CARRIED ON THE HAZARDOUS WORK ALREADY MAKING HIS NAME LEGEND IN AMERICA. BEFORE PUBLICATION, HOWEVER, NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS MENTIONED HOOVERS PRESENCE AT THE CAPTURE OF A DANGEROUS CRIMINAL AND THE ARTICLE WAS DISCARDED. PARAGRAPH HOOVER LEARNED OF THE INCIDENT ONLY AT A LATTER MEETING WITH THE COLUMNIST WHEN THE LATTER RECOUNTED IT AS AN AMUSING ANECDOTE. IMAGINE HOOVERS AMAZEMENT WHEN HE SUBSEQUENTLY SAW IN NEWSPAPERS AN ARTICLES BY THE SAME WRITER CRITICISING THE DIRECTOR FOR PARTICIPATING IN RAIDS THROUGHOUT THE NATION INSTEAD OF REMAINING AT WASHINGTON TO ATTEND TO ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES. AND, SINCE THE DAY HE TOOK OFFICE SO IT GOES. PARAGRAPH HE HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH SEEKING PUBLICITY OVER-EAGERLY AND, IN THE SAME BREATH WITH SUPPRESSING INFORMATION, HE HAS BEEN ACCUSED OF WITCH-HUNTING OR QUOTE RED-BAITING UNQUOTE BY THE OVER-ZEALOUS INVESTIGATION OF LIBERALS, AND, BY THE SAME VOICES, OF UNDULY FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH LEFT-WINGERS. HE HAS BEEN CRITICIZED

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EX-17

FOR NIGHT CLUB ACTIVITIES BY THE SAME PEOPLE WHO HAVE RIDICULED HIM FOR HIS NEARLY FANATICAL DEVOTION TO DUTY. CRITICS CHARACTERIZING HIM AS A QUOTE POLITICIAN UNQUOTE, PRESUMABLE ARE UNAWARE HE HAS LIVED FROM THE DAY OF HIS BIRTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THUS HAS NEVER CAST A VOTE, AND THAT TOMORROW MARKS THE TWENTY FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS SERVICE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNDER BOTH DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATIONS. PARAGRAPH QUOTE THIS MAY SOUND FUNNY TO YOU UNQUOTE HOOVER SAID IN A FORTHRIGHT DISCUSSION OF THE GAUNTLET OF PUBLIC OPINION HE HAS RUN EACH DAY SINCE HE BECAME DIRECTOR OF THE FBI IN NINETEEN TWENTY FOUR, QUOTE BUT MY NATURE I AM A VERY SENSITIVE MAN. UNJUSTIFIED CRITICISM OR UNFAIR COMMENT HAS ALWAYS HURT ME DEEPLY. BUT I HAVE TRIED TO SO CONDUCT MYSELF THAT I COULD LOOK ANY MAN IN THE FACE AND TELL HIM TO GO TO HELL. AN D ON FREQUENT OCCASIONS I HAVE DONE JUST THAT. ~~PARAGRAPH~~ QUOTE ~~FOR INSTANCE~~, THERE HAS BEEN A GREAT DEAL MADE OF MY FRIENDSHIP WITH WALTER WINCHELL. ITS TRUE, WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION HE IS MY FRIEND. WINCHELL WAS FAIR AND FRIENDLY TO THIS BUREAU WHEN MANY OTHERS WERE HOSTILE AND ATTACKING IT. NOW, IVE BEEN TOLD THAT CERTAIN NEWSPAPER WRITERS WOULD BE MORE CONSIDERATE IF I GAVE UP MY FRIENDSHIP WITH WINCHELL. WELL, I DONT FORGET MY FRIENDS AND I REMEMBER MY ENEMIES. ~~THEY CAN GO TO HELL~~. UNQUOTE. PARAGRAPH REPORTS HAVE BEEN COMMON, PARTICULARLY IN THE GOSSIP COLUMNS, THAT WINCHELL RECEIVES EXCLUSIVE NEWS QUOTE TIPS UNQUOTE FROM HOOVER IN THE

COURSE OF A DRINKING SESSION AT A NIGHT CLUB WHERE THEY OCCASIONALLY ARE SEEN TOGETHER. THE FACT IS, HOOVER, SAID, WINCHELL HAS NEVER RECEIVED AN EXCLUSIVE STORY FROM THE BUREAU OR FROM THE DIRECTOR. FURTHERMORE, HE DOES NOT DRINK EXCEPT FOR AN OCCASIONAL GLASS OF SHERRY OR CORDIAL AFTER A MEAL, WHEN WHILE RELAXING HE MAY SMOKE ONE CIGAR. THIS, HOWEVER, FAILS TO PREVENT APPEARANCE OF ITEMS SUCH AS THE ONE RECENE SUBMITTED BY A WIDELY SYNDICATED GOSSIP COLUM IST TO THE EFFECT THAT IF HOOVER IS SEEN DRINKING TOMATO JUICE INSTEAD OF HIGHBALLS IN THE EVENING, ONE CAN EXPECT AN IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE FROM THE FBI NEXT MORNING. PARAGRAPH QUOTE, I HAVE BEEN CRITICIZED FOR GOING TO PRIZE FIGHTS AND FOR WATCHING THE HORSES RUN, UNQUOTE. HOOVER CONTINUED. QUOTE, CERTAINLY, WHEN I HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY I ATTEND THE FIGHTS AND VISIT THE TRACKZ, I HAVE SEEN MORE DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT IN ~~PARK AVENUE~~ HOMES THAN AMONG MY ASSOCIATES AT THE FIGHT RING OR RACE TRACKS. I WILL GO ANYWHERE I HAVE A RIGHT TO GO WITHOUT DISGRACING MYSELF OR THE BUREAU. UNQUOTE. PARAGRAPH IN HIS EARLY YOUTH, J. EDGAR HOOVER RESOLVED TO BECOME A MINISTER. HIS FATHER WAS A TECHNICAL EMPLOYEE IN THE UNITED STATES COASTAL SURVEY, HIS MOTHER, A SWISS ~~[illegible]~~ NEWCOMER, RELATED THE THE SWISS MINISTER TO THE US AND TO FEDERAL JUDGE WILLIAM RITZ. HE WAS EDUCATED IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOLS, WHERE HE FLUNKED IN FOOTBALL DUE TO A THEN DELICATE FRAME, BUT SPARKLED IN DEBATING AND IN PERFORMANCE AS AN OFFICER IN THE HIGH SCHOOL CADET CORPS WHERE HIS INSISTENCE

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ON SWIFT OBEDIENCE WON HIM THE NICKNAME, QUOTE SPEED UNQUOTE, STILL THE FORM OF ADDRESS FROM OLD FRIENDS AND WELL UNDERSTOODY BY AGENTS OF THE FBI. PARAGRAPH ON GRADUATION HE OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS A CATALOGING

CLERK IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WHERE HE DEMONSTRATED A MEMORY SO REMARKABLE THAT LONG AFTER HE HAD LEFT TO ENTER GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIV. TO PREPARE FOR THE MINISTRY HE FREQUENTLY WAS ASKED FOR ASSISTANCE IN LOCATING DOCUMENTS, WHEN THE CLEW WAS ONLY A LINE OR TWO IN A SPEECH FROM A CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. PARAGRAPH MEANWHILE, BORN IN ONE PROTESTANT FAITH, HE HAD CHANGED HIS DENOMINATION TO ANOTHER, PRESBYTERIAN, BECAUSE OF HIS ADMIRATION FOR A MINISTER LESS DOGMATIC THAN HIS OWN, WHO SAW NO EVIL IN THE PLEASURE OF DANCING, PLAYING GAMES, SUNDAY SCHOOL SOACIALS AND OTHER FUNCTIONS DISCOURAGED BY HIS FIRST SPIRITUAL LEADER. ALTHOUGH HE ULTIMATELY BECAME A SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER, HE CHANGED HIS MIND ABOUT THE MINISTRY AND STUDIED LAW. ON GRADUATION HE WAS EMPLOYED IN NINETEEN SEVENTEEN AS A LAW CLERK IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DURING PRESIDENT WILSONS ADMINISTRATION. PARAGRAPH THE NOTORIOUS MITCHELL PALMER ALIEN RAIDS WERE UNDER WAY, UNDER DIRECTION OF WILLIAM J. FLYNN, THEN HEAD OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, AND THE FAMOUS CASES AGAINST THE ANARCHISTS WERE SHIFTED FRO PROSECTUION TO YOUNG HOOVER WHO SUCCESSFULLY CONDUCTED THEM TO FINAL CONCLUSION. FREQUENTLY THIS HAD BEEN RECALLED BY HOOVERS OPPONENTS TO INDICATE HE IS A REAC-

TIONARY OR QUOTE WITCH-HUNTER. UNQUOTE. PARAGRAPH HOOVER SHIFTED THE EVIDENCE SUBMITTED BY THE INVESTIGATORS AND CONDUCTED THE PROSECUTIONS IN CALM AND ORDERLY FASHION. WHEN EMMA GOLDMAN WAS ORDERED DEPORTED, SHE TOLD HIM, QUOTE WELL, YOU GAVE ME A SQUARE DEAL. UNQUOTE. HIS FINAL REWARD CAME WHEN HE WAS ATTACKED AS A QUOTE RED-BAITER UNQUOTE BY A CONGRESSMAN RECENTLY ON THE GROUND OF THE ANARCHIS PROSECUTIONS, ONE OF THE ATTORNEYS WHO HAD REPRESENTED SEVERAL DEFENDANTS, RUSHED TO HIS RESCUE WITH A VOLUNTARY LETTER, ~~PRESERVED IN HOOVERS FILES~~, COMMENDING THE YOUNG LAWYER FOR HIS FAIR CONDUCT OF THE CASES. PARAGRAPH HOOVER WAS APPOINTED ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNDER ~~THE NOTOTIOUS~~ WILLIAM J. BURNS, ~~AND~~ IN THE COURSE OF THE NEXT FOUR YEARS, THE ~~DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE~~ SANK INTO DISREPUTE, WITH THE FBI MANNED HEAVILY BY AGENTS ACCEPTABLE TO THE PROPRIETOR OF THE PRIVATE DETECTIVE NCY, AND THE DEPARTMENT ITSELF BLINKING AT QUOTE TEAPOT DOME, UNQUOTE AND OTHER SCANDALS. IN NINETEEN TWENTY ~~FIVE~~ PRESIDET COOLIDGE SUMMONED DEAN HARLAN FISKE STONE OF THE COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL, NOW CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE US SUPRE COURT, AND GAVE HIM A FREE HAND TO CLEAN UP THE SITUATION. PARAGRAPH THE FIRST RESIGNATION WAS W. J. BURNS. HOOVER WAS APPOINTED ACTING DIRECTOR, UNTIL STONE QUOTE COUNSEL FIND THE BEST MAN IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE JOB, UNQUOTE. ONE YEAR LATER STONE RECALLED HOOVER, APPOINTED HIM DIRECTOR WITH THE WORDS,

IVE BEEN LOOKING FOR THE BEST MAN IN THE COUNTRY FOR THE JOB. YOUR IT, UNQUOTE. THE PRECEEDING MONTHS HAD NOT BEEN WITHOUT EVENT. PREVIOUSLY ALL APPOINTMENTS TO THE FBI HAD BEEN POLITICAL. HOOVER RULED THAT AGENTS MUST BE MEMBERS OF THE BAR OR CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS. STONE BACKED HIM UP AND CONGRESSMEN, DEPRIVED OF THIS PIECE OF PORK SOON BEGAN TO PUT THE HEAT ON HOOVER WITH NO AVAIL.. THE BURNS QUOTE DICKS UNQUOTE WENT OUT, THE LAWYERS AND ACCOUNTANTS CAME IN. PARAGRAPH A POLITICALLY POWERFUL SENATOR APPEARED AT HOOVERS OFFICE WITH A CANDIDATE. PARAGRAPH QUOTE SORRY SENATOR UNQUOTE SAID HOOVER, QUOTE HE DOESN T QUALIFY HE IS NEITHER AN ACCOUNTANT NOR A MEMBER OF THE BAR. UNQUOTE PARAGRAPH INSTEAD OF THE USUAL THREATENING ARGUMENT, THE SENATO RETIREDAND APPEARED A FEW DAYS LATER WITH A CERTIFICATE THAT HIS MAN NOW WAS ADMITTED TO THE STATE BAR. HOOVER RECALLED THAT HE HAD WRITTEN A TREATISE IN LAW SCHOOL DAYS ON QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE FORTY EIGHT STATES, AN IN THIS PARTICULAR STATE THE ONLY REQUIREMENT WAS THE RECOMMENDATION OF ANOTHER MEMBER. HE WON THIS ARGUMENT, TOO, BUT THEREAFTER CHANGED THE QUALIFICATION TO A GRADUATE OF AN ACCREDITED LAW SCHOOL. PARAGRAPH AS SOON AS HE HAD QUOTE CLEANED HOUSE UNQUOTE HOOVER ESTABLISHED THE BUREAUS IDENTIFICATION DIVISION WHICH NOW HAS MORE THE FORTY THREE MILLION NAMES ON RECORD, ALL AVAILABLE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS THROUGHOUT THE NATION, MAKING RELATIVELY SIMPLE THE IDENTIFICATION OF A SUSPECT IN JIG-SAW TIME. HE THEN ESTABLISHED A SCHOOL TO TRAIN HIS MEN

IN SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION, AND FOR A TIME THESE CRIMINOLOGIST WHO RESORTED TO MICROSCOPES, ANALYSES, PSYCHOLOGY, AND NO RUBBER HOSE WHERE RIDICULED AS QUOTE BOY SCOUTS. UNQUOTE. PARAGRAPH BUT THE PROOF WAS IN THE PUDDING, WITH CAPTURE AND CONVICTION HEAPED ON CAPTURE AND CONVICTION, AND IN NINETEEN THIRTY FIVS THE NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY WAS FOUNDED WITH GRADUATES FROM THE POLICE FORCES OF VARIOUS CITIES TOTALLING SIX HUNDRED FIFTY FOUR. SEVERAL HUNDRED OTHER SCHOOLS, MOST CONDUCTED BY THE GRADUATES ARE NOW TRAINING INVESTIGATORS FOR MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS. THIS IS J. EDGAR HOOVERS ANSWER TO THE MISGUIDED LEGISLATORS WHO DEMANDED A QUOTE NATIONAL POLICE DEPARTMENT, UNQUOTE, WHICH HE DEEMED UNWISE AND SUBJECT TO ABUSE. BY COORDINATION WITH THE FBI ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF A NATIONAL POLICE ARE AVAILABLE WITH NONE OF THE OBVIOUS DANGERS. PARAGRAPH IN THIS WAY WAS THE NATION PREPARED WHEN IT ENTERED THE WAR. THOUSANDS OF NAMES OF ENEMY AGENTS AND SYMPATHIZERS WERE ON RECORD IN THE IDENTIFICATION ROOM OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. THY HAD BEEN OBSERVED, WATCHED AND CATALOGUED DASH BUT REMAINED UNMOLESTED UNLESS THEY VIOLATED A LAW. PARAGRAPH AGENTS ARE INSTRUCTED TO OBSERVE STRICTLY THE RIGHTS OF CIVAL LIBERTITES. IT IS INDICATIVE OF THE FAIRNESS OF THE BUREAU TO OBSERVE THAT THE RECORD SHOWS THAT IN THIS WAR SEVENTY FIVE PERCENT OF INDIVIDUALS INVESTIGATED HAVE BEEN GIVEN A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH. IT IS ALSO INDICATIVE OF THE

THE MAN WHO RUNS THE BUREAU. PARAGRAPH QUOTE, I PREACH HUMILITY, UNQUOTE HOOVER SAID. QUOTE ALL WHO WORK HERE MUST REALIZE THAT THEY ARE ONLY AS GOOD AS THE FBI. IM NOT FOOLED WHEN I GET THE CHOICE TABLE IN A RESTAURANT OR WHEN IM INVITED TO GIVE A SPEECH, OR WHEN I GET AN HONORARY DEGREE FROM A UNIVERSITY. THAT ISNT FOR ME DASH THATS FOR THE FBI. LET US FAIL IN OUR JOB HERE, OR LET ME BE DISMISSED AND IM JUST JOE DOAKES. PARAGRAPH, WUOTE AS FAR AS CAPITALIZING ON PUBLICITY IS CONCERNED DASH OF COURSE I HAVE. THE MORE PUBLICITY THE BUREAU RECEIVE THE BETTER IT IS. IT HAS LED TO PUBLIC CONFIDENCE AND IF WE DO NOT HAVE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE WE HAVE FAILED UTTERLY AND DO NOT DESERVE AN EXISTENCE. WE HAVE SOUGHT IT. AS A RESULT WE FEEL TODAY THAT A QUOTE G-MAN UNQUOTE AS POPULAR PHRASEOLOGY HAS IT, IS A RESPECTED CHARACTER, A PROTECTOR OF THE PUBLIC. WE WANT ALL OF THAT KIND OF PUBLICITY WE CAN GET. IN FACT, WE THINK WE DESERVE IT. PARAGRAPH QUOTE, NOW, AS YOU SAY, I HAVE BEEN ACCUSED OF BEING A CREDIT GRABBER, WAITING UNTIL THE AGENTS HAD A FUGITIVE QUOTE ON THE SHELF UNQUOTE SO I COULD COME ALONG AND PICK HIM OFFF. LET ME TELL YOU ONE INVIOLATE RULE OF THE BUREAU. A RAID INVOLVING PERSONAL DANGER MUST BE LED BY THE HIGHEST RANKING MEMBER OF THE BUREAU PRESENT. ALL I CAN TELL YOU IS THAT I TRY TO BE PRESENT. IF YOU WANT TO CALL THAT CREDIT GRABBING DASH YOU CAN, ~~GO TO HELL~~. UNQUOTE. PARAGRAPH WE HAVE BEEN ACCUSED ALSO, OF RED-BAITING BECAUSEWE HAVE INVESTIGATED LIBERALS TO DETERMINE IF THEY WERE COMMU-

NISTS. INVESTIGATION FREQUENTLY HAS DISCLOSED THAT THEY WERE ABOUT AS COMMUNISTIC AS I AM, BECAUSE WE HELD ABOUT THE SAME VIEWS, THIS BUREAU HAS NEVER LABELLED A MAN A COMMUNIST NOR A MEMBER OF A SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION OF ANOTHER VIEW UNLESS THE FACTS WERE THERE TO JUSTIFY THE CHARGE BUH IT FOLLOWS, AND I EXPECT IT, IF WE INVESTIGATE A COMMUNIST, I WILL BE LABELLED A FASCIST AND VICE VERSA. ~~PARAGRAPH WHEN IF I DISMISS~~ A MAN WHO HAPPENS TO BE A PROTESTANT FROM THE BUREAU, IT GETS AROUND THAT IM A CATHOLIC AND WILL HAV E NOTHING TO DO WITH MEN OF OTHER RELIGIONS IF I PROMOTE A PROESTANT THE GOSSIP BEGINS THAT THE FBI IS ANTI ROMAN CATHOLIC, AND IT HAS EVEN REACHED MY EARS THAT INASMUCH AS I HAVE SEVERAL JEWISH AGENTS, THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IS ~~JEW- DOMINATED, OR AT LEAST I AM, UNQUOTE~~. PARAGRAPH HOOVER IS FORTY SEVEN YEARS OLD. HIS BLACK, CURLY HAIR IS RECEDING, HIS COMPLEXION IS DARK TO THE POINT OF SWARTHY AND HIS EYES SPARKLE IN THE SAME TEMPO AS HIS ENERGETIC CONVERSATION, VOLUBLE AND FRANK. A BACHELOR, HE USUALLY IS ON THE JOB FROM NINE A M UNTIL TEN P M ALWAYS READY FOR AN URGENT CALL AT LESS CONVENIENT HOURS. WHEN HE WANTS TO GET AWAY FROM IT ALL, HE PICKS A PLACE TO GO FISHING, IF POSSIBLE IN THE HIGH SIERRAS, WHERE NO NONE EVER HEARD OF JOHN EDGAR HOOVER OR THE FBI. THERE FOR A WEEK OR TEN DAYS, WITHOUT LOSING HIS JOB OR DISGRACING THE BUREAU, HE CAN BE JOE DOAKES, WITH NO FAVORS ASKED OR GIVENM. UNQUOTE
~~IT WAS REQUESTED BY MR. GOLDSTEIN THAT MR. NICHOLS CALL HIM TONIGH, IF POSSIBLE, AT TRAFALGAR SEVEN DASH EIGHT FIVE TWO FIVE~~ CONCERNING ~~PUBLICATION OF ABOVE IN QUOTE EVERY DAY UNQUOTE MAGAZINE~~.
~~FOXWORTH~~
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FILES SECTION

Please send latest correspondence or record

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer
Publisher
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

McGuire (MKH)

4238

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

JJS:WGR

September 2, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

During your absence today Al Goldstein called from New York City and stated that he was doing an article on Americans broadcasting on Axis radio programs from Germany, that he had pictures of a number of the broadcasters and wanted to get pictures of five others as follows:

Douglas Chandler
Constance Drexel
Edward Leopold Delaney
Gertrude Hahn
Otto Kroischweitz

We had a photograph on only one of these, Gertrude Hahn.

Mr. Goldstein was later advised that we had no photographs available.

He wanted to be remembered to you.

Respectfully,

J. J. McGuire

Mr. Lucas Post - Dispatch

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January 20, 1943

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer
Publisher
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Pulitzer:

I did want to express my appreciation for your splendid tribute to the FBI in your editorial "A Great F. B. I. Job" which appeared in the December 30, 1942, issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Your editorial is a source of great encouragement, and I hope that our work in the future will continue to justify your confidence in us.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

1 ENCLO. 12

cc - St. Louis

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JAN 21 2 43 PM '43
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
JAN 21 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
St. Louis, Missouri

December 30, 1942

A GREAT F. B. I. JOB.

It is impossible to read the details of the F. B. I.'s roundup of the "Terrible" Touhy gang without warm appreciation of the thoroughness and complete adequacy with which this outstanding Federal agency does its important and dangerous work.

In accounting for these seven criminals, the F. B. I. has completed a notable piece of detective and police work which may be summarized thus:

Dec. 16—Mathew Nelson captured in Minneapolis.

Dec. 19—William Stewart captured in Chicago.

Dec. 28—Eugene Lanthorn and St. Clair McInerney shot to death in Chicago in an attempt to escape from their hideout.

Dec. 29—Roger Touhy, leader of the gang, Basil (The Owl) Banghart and Edward Darlak captured in their Chicago apartment.

The circumstances of the apprehension of Touhy and the last two of his fellow gangsters were intensely dramatic, not for the sake of drama, of course, but because the situation made them so. The apartment was surrounded by heavily armed men and floodlights erected in the darkness. A loudspeaker system was installed. Then at 5 a. m., after families in the apartment had been evacuated, the lights were set ablaze and the three hiding desperadoes were ordered over the loudspeaker to come out one at a time. They came without resistance, because resistance was useless. The man hunt which had lasted from Oct. 9 was all over.

Director J. Edgar Hoover, who personally supervised the roundup and took pains to give credit to the Chicago police for their part, expressly said that the F. B. I. was not investigating the prison break because his agency did not have the jurisdiction. Illinois may well wish that the F. B. I. did have this jurisdiction. For although it is almost three months since that amazing mass escape, no responsibility for it has been fixed. Gov. Green took personal command of the investigation and promised that no one would be shielded. Why should it take Illinois longer to find out whether political mismanagement of its prison had anything to do with the break than the F. B. I. required to account for all seven fugitives—seven desperadoes from "the most vicious gang in criminal history"?

How was it that these seven convicts were conveniently together? How was it that they could escape with such relative ease? How did they happen to have arms at their command in prison? When is the State of Illinois—and at the moment this means the administration of Dwight H. Green—going to answer these questions?

Pulitzer Prize

ack 1-20-43 ck

No card 1-15-43

ENCLOSURE 94-8-341-47

RECORDED 94-8-341-48

ECK:mgg October 13, 1943

SAC, Saint Louis

Re: WALTER KAPPE--Request of
Saint Louis Post-Dispatch

Dear Sir:

By letter of September 28, 1943, you indicated that Mr. Ray Webster, reporter of the above mentioned newspaper, desires information upon which to base a feature article concerning the activities of Walter Kappe.

There is enclosed a memorandum setting forth generally the activities of Kappe which may be helpful to Mr. Webster, together with a copy of the wanted notice concerning him.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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2 OCT 19 1943

98-10288-972 October 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM

Re: WALTER KAPPE

Walter Kappe, alias Walter Kappel, thirty-seven, is a Lieutenant assigned to the Intelligence Section of the German Army. He has served as an instructor in the Sabotage School operated by the German High Command near Berlin. He has been under orders to come to the United States to take charge of a contemplated German sabotage organization, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois.

Walter Kappe was born January 12, 1905, at Alfeld, Germany. He first arrived in the United States on the SS Orduna on March 0, 1925. He filed a petition for citizenship at Kankakee, Illinois, in June, 1925; however, he never acquired citizenship in the United States.

While in the United States, he was active in promoting various German Societies. Prior to Hitler's rise to power, he was an active advocate of Nazism and boasted of his services for the Nazi party.

In May, 1931, he was given the position of Telegraph News Editor for the "Freie Presse," Cincinnati, Ohio. While in Cincinnati, he was a member of the German-Hitler Group. He was also a member of the Teutonia Club which he claimed was sympathetic with the Hitler movement.

Kappe was the leader of a movement which endeavored to organize a National Socialist Party in the United States as early as 1932. At that time, Kappe was described as an American Correspondent for the Nazi Press with headquarters at 1050 Waveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, where he edited the Nazi pamphlet, "Vorposten."

Kappe was closely associated with Fritz Gissibl, one of the organizers of the Teutonia Society which was founded in Chicago on October 12, 1924. This organization was later known as "Friends of New Germany," which later became the German-American Bund.

Gissibl fled from the United States in 1934, returning to Germany, one year after he organized the "Friends of New Germany," aided by Kappe and several other Nazi sympathizers.

Kappe, an agent of the Ausland Organization, is reported to have furnished a list of American newspapers to his headquarters in Germany, which were favorable to the Nazi Regime. While in Cincinnati, Kappe made frequent trips to Chicago, and for a short period of time lived in Detroit, then moving to Chicago where he became editor of the "Deutsche Zeitung," the official organ of the Teutonia Society. This paper later became the "Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter," the organ of the German-American Bund with offices in New York City. Kappe, according to reports, was one of the founders of this paper in 1935.

The German-American Bund year book in 1937 was edited by Kappe, at which time he was known as the National Supervisor of press affairs for the Bund.

Kappe, with three others, was arrested in New York City, on February 18, 1936, on a charge of kidnaping J. F. Paffrath, then financial secretary of the Deutscher Konsum Verbund. These charges were dismissed, however, on February 25, 1936, in the City Magistrate's Court in New York City.

Fritz Kuhn, one time Bund leader, ousted Kappe from the Editorship of the "Deutscher Veckruf und Beobachter" in 1937, at a time when Kappe was referred to as No. 1 Nazi in the United States. Kuhn suspected Kappe of checking on his activities and submitting reports to the German Consulate in New York City.

During his stay in the United States, Kappe was a frequent lecturer in various cities and contributed articles to German newspapers. Kappe sailed from New York City on the SS St. Louis on June 12, 1937.

Upon returning to Germany, Kappe has served in various capacities. He was Propaganda Director of Radio Station DJB in Berlin and has had control of all portable radio equipment for purposes of propaganda, sabotage and espionage.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

St. Louis (1), Missouri
September 28, 1943

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Mr. RAY WEBSTER, reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, called at the St. Louis Office and stated that his paper desires information upon which to base a feature article regarding the activities of WALTER KAPPE. He states that his paper is of the opinion that such an article may be helpful in locating KAPPE in the event he should come to St. Louis.

It has been suggested by Mr. WEBSTER that if such material can be made available, that there be included any exhibits which might be used in connection with the article, such as communications sent out by KAPPE to his associates in this country.

Please advise this office as to whether such material is available for release to the St Louis Post-Dispatch.

Very truly yours,

G. B. Norris

G. B. NORRIS
SAC

GBN:hml

RECORDED & INDEXED 194-8-34/-48
F B I
41 OCT 1 1943

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

St. Louis (1), Missouri
September 27, 1943

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Mr. RAY WEBSTER, reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, has advised me that the Post-Dispatch is writing a feature article on the monitoring of radios illegally used since the outbreak of the war. He advised me that the source of information thus far for this article was from the Federal Communications Commission and the radio school of the Army at Scott Field, Illinois.

He desires advice as to whether the Bureau would be kind enough to furnish information regarding its part in the monitoring of radio stations in connection with the Bureau work on investigations involving security matters.

Very truly yours,

G. B. Norris

G. B. NORRIS
SAC

GBN:hml

ack. J.B.D. 10-1-43

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38 OCT 14 1943

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94-8-341-47

JJS:MKH

October 11, 1943

SAC, St. Louis

Dear Sir:

Your communication dated September 27, 1943, has been received advising of the desire of Ray Webster to include information concerning the work being done by the FBI in the field of radio monitoring in a feature article which is being prepared by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on this subject.

Of course, the work of the Bureau along this line is confidential and no specific data can be made available. However, there is no objection to your pointing out to Webster that the FBI is prepared to do radio monitoring in connection with specific cases upon which we are working. It is not felt that further details can be given at this time.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
OCT 12 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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OCT 20 1943

GLC:vj
94-8-341-50

RECORDED

November 4, 1943

[redacted]
Saint Louis, Missouri

b6
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Dear [redacted]

Your letter of recent date, with enclosure is before me for acknowledgment.

I have carefully noted the content of your communication and enclosure and wish to thank you for volunteering your comments and observations in this regard.

In the event you obtain any information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Saint Louis Field Division which is located at 423 United States Court House and Custom House Building, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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RECEIVED READING ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICTIONS SECTION
MAILED 14
NOV 5 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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10-18-1943

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
c/o Fed. Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Wouldn't "at an Eastern plant" and "at a steel mill west of Omaha, Neb.," satisfy most readers of such casual publications as newspaper magazines?

It occurs to me that dissemination of specific information of this kind is exactly what German agents are seeking for purposes of destruction.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

ST. LOUIS (10) MO.

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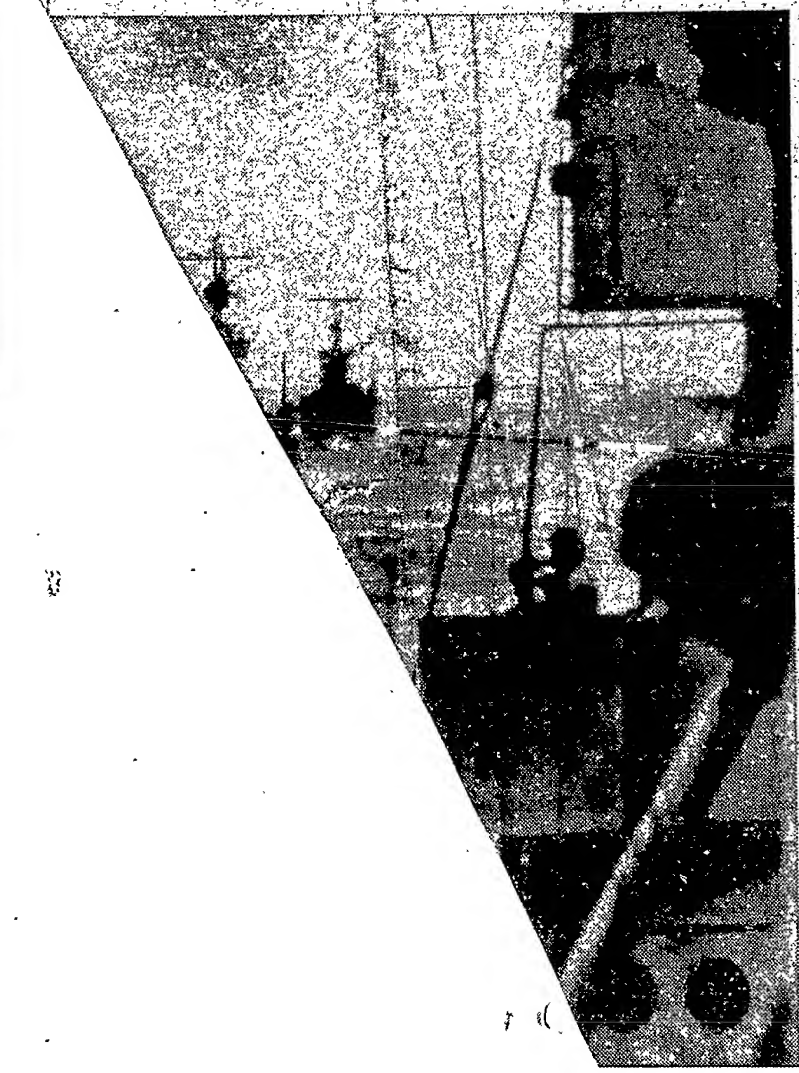
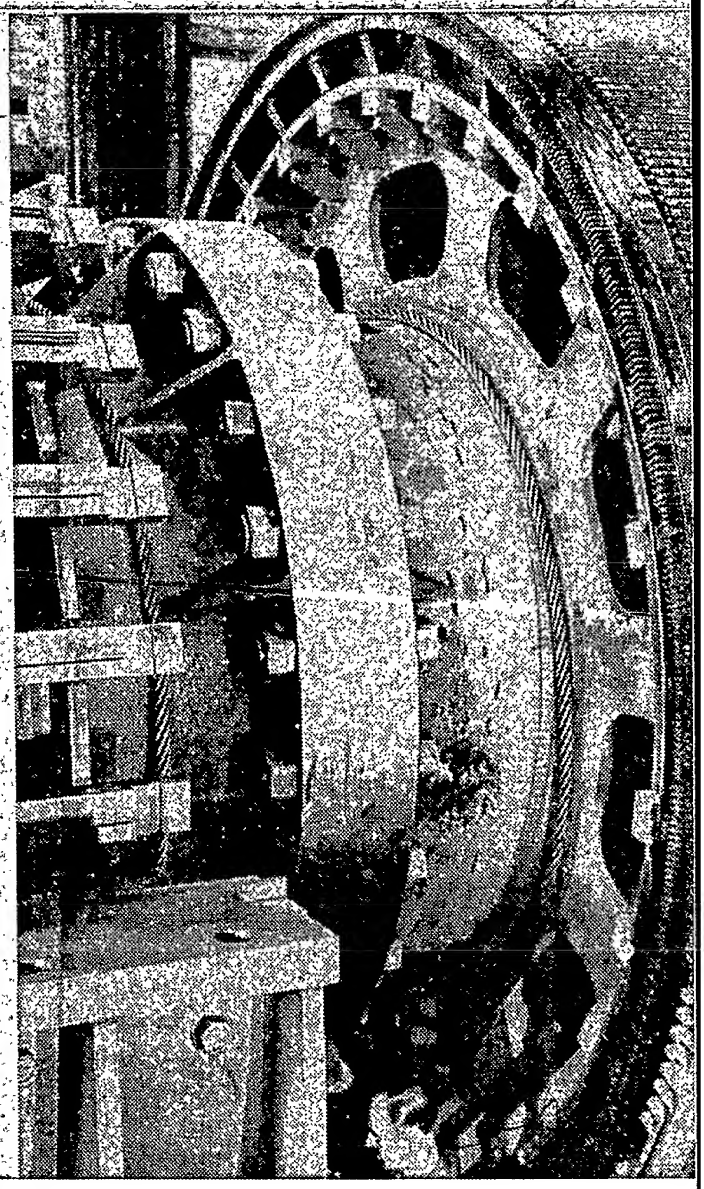
YDAY MAGAZI
Week-days and Sundays in the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1943

War Back to Wake



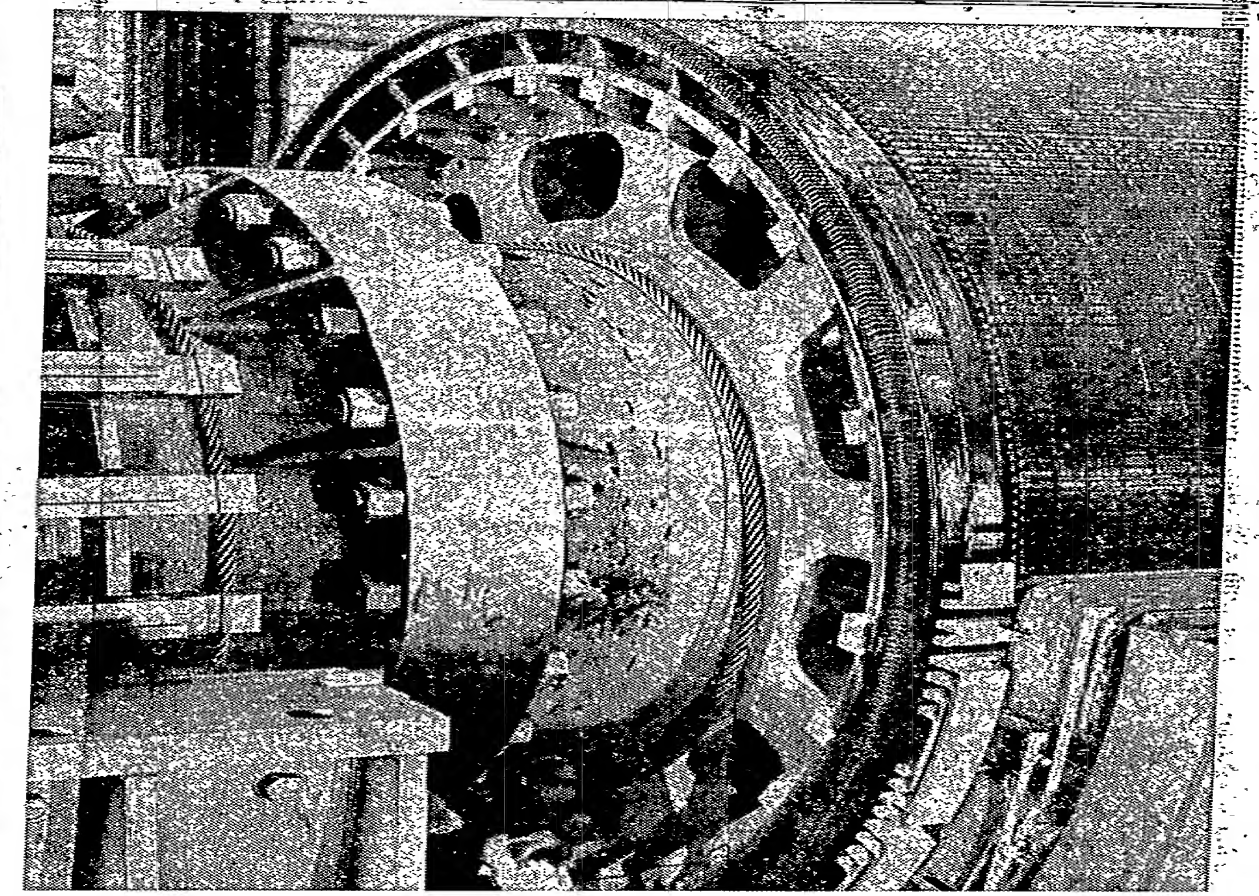


MAGAZINE in the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

, 1943

PAGES 1—6C

Wake



Case Records

By DR. GEORGE W. CRANE

CASE A-255: Wilton E. Hall, aged 42, is the publisher of both newspapers in Anderson, S. C. "We recently had a series of suicides, all in a short space of time," he told Mrs. Crane and me as we were visiting in his home. "In one case, for example, a young wife accidentally swallowed roach powder and died. Her husband brooded to the point where he purchased some of the identical roach powder and committed suicide, leaving a note for his parents that said he loved his wife so much he couldn't live without her. In another case, a husband died of a heart attack. His wife brooded for a few days and then attired herself in the identical clothing worn by her husband at the time of his death. Then she killed herself. Several more cases just like these occurred within the space of a fortnight in our community.

★ ★ ★

THERE IS A LAW in psychology to the effect that love draws people closer and closer together, even to the point where married couples may almost fuse their personalities and have the same food appetites. An introvertive individual, without a host of external contacts or obligations, has much time to brood about the loved one who has passed onward. Soon the desire to join that loved one becomes so strong that it may lead to behavior like that which Mr. Hall described. Auto-hypnosis takes place. The victim begins to think about going to the dead mate. This thought repeats itself until the victim is fascinated or self-hypnotized. There is another law in psychology that we tend to act upon an idea unless an opposing thought intervenes. Living alone, without children or other strong distracting objects, these brooding people may become self-hypnotized with the idea of crossing the Great Divide.

★ ★ ★

THE DESIRE TO identify ourselves with our loved ones may even reach the state where we dress in the same apparel or cherish some souvenir, such as a lock of hair or handkerchief, and press it to our heart. Some people jump out of windows or over cliffs because of this same dominance of a single thought that begins going round and round in their minds until they act upon it. If dogs have been known to lie upon the graves of their departed masters until they were emaciated from hunger, you can see why the human wife or husband may become a victim of love's magnetism. Any shy, dreamer type of person who tends to brood alone, and who has few social connections, ought to be watched by the relatives

Economical Menus for Tomorrow

By Meta Given

GROOMS have always known that carrots put a lovely sheen on the coats of their horses. Nutritionists talk about what carrots do for our eyes. Since carrots are so valuable and are usually so plentiful, meal planners are encouraged to find different ways of serving them. The gingered carrots of today's recipe are delightfully different.

Gingered Carrots.

Eight whole carrots (one and one-fourth pounds), one and one-fourth cup boiling water, one teaspoon salt, three tablespoons sugar, one-fourth teaspoon ground ginger, one tablespoon margarine. Wash and scrape carrots. Add the salt and water. Cover and cook for 20 minutes or until carrots are tender and the liquid is cooked down to one-fourth cup. Combine the sugar and ginger and sprinkle over the carrots. Add the margarine. Gently turn the carrots in the liquid while cooking until they are coated with the thickened syrup. Serve hot. Four servings.

★ ★ ★

MENUS FOR TUESDAY.

Breakfast.

Orange juice, six juice oranges; griddle cakes, two cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, two cups milk, two eggs, one tablespoons sugar, one-third cup shortening; syrup, three-fourths cup maple or cane syrup; coffee (for adults), four tablespoons coffee; milk (for children), two cups milk.

Luncheon.

Scrambled eggs, six eggs, one-third cup milk, one-half teaspoon salt, and bacon, dash pepper, one pound bacon ends (two red points), use one-third pound bacon; sliced tomatoes, two large tomatoes, sliced; toast and butter, eight slices bread, butter or fortified margarine; apple sauce, two pounds tart apples, one-half cup sugar, one-fourth cup water, cinnamon and lemon juice (use one-

Wool? Look at t

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Economical Menus for Tomorrow

By Meta Given

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★ ★ ★

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Breakfast.

Orange juice, six juice oranges; griddle cakes, two cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, two cups milk, two eggs, one tablespoons sugar, one-third cup shortening; syrup, three-fourths cup maple or cane syrup; coffee (for adults), four tablespoons coffee; milk (for children), two cups milk.

Luncheon.

Scrambled eggs, six eggs, one-third cup milk, one-half teaspoon salt, and bacon, dash pepper, one pound bacon ends (two red points), use one-third pound bacon; sliced tomatoes, two large tomatoes, sliced; toast and butter, eight slices bread, butter or fortified margarine; apple sauce, two pounds tart apples, one-half cup sugar, one-fourth cup water, cinnamon and lemon juice (use one-

Wool? Look at the Label

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EDM:MMH

May 24, 1944

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer
Editor and Publisher
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Pulitzer:

I did want to express my thanks for your kindness in providing me with the several editorial pages from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch which you have forwarded during recent weeks. I am most appreciative of your thoughtfulness.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

cc - St. Louis

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 25 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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94-8-341-51

ENCLOSURE

From the Editor

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

PICTURES
THE BIG ROTOGRAVURE SECTION IN THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SAINT LOUIS MAY 15 1944 MO.

U.S. POSTAGE AMOUNT .06 PAID PB METER 58488

Mr. Tolson
Mr. B. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hoover
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

First-Class Mail

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington 25, D. C.

MAY 17 11 46 AM '44
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Director
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MR. JONES
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Mandan Pioneer

Anders J. Hauge, Editor
Williston Herald

NEBRASKA

Ralph Partridge, Editor
Fremont Guide-Tribune

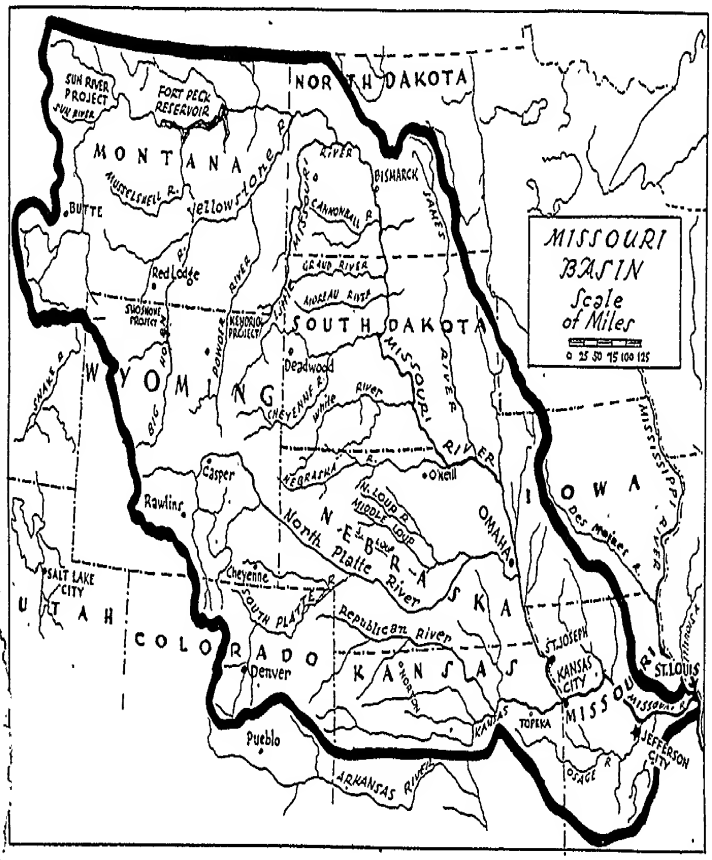
Arch W. Jarrell, Editor
Grand Island Independent

Roy Roberts, Managing Editor
Kansas City Star

L. M. White, Editor
Mexico Ledger

A. V. Burrowes, Editor
St. Joseph News Press

George H. Scruton, Editor
Sedalia Capital



The Empire of the Missouri

For the Youngest Book Fanciers

"Everybody Has a House," by Mary McBurney Green; Pictures by Jeanne Bendick. (William R. Scott, Inc., New York.)

"Saturday Flight," by Ethel Wright; Pictures by Richard Rose. (William R. Scott, Inc., New York.)

These books for children between the ages of 2 and 4 are interesting to their clientele.

"Everybody Has a House" presents dog, cow, bird, squirrel, mouse, rabbit, pig, snail, boy and girl, and their respective abodes. Miss Bendick's drawing is fair, but there is some of it that a 2-year-old child is not going to swallow.

"Saturday Flight" tells how a boy and girl go to the airport and take a ride in a plane. Except for the trees—which one 2-year-old, at least, declines to be a party to—the objects are all identifiable, and the subject matter gives the child a good opportunity to become acquainted with field and stream, houses, trains, cars and other elements of the landscape, particularly as viewed from the air.

Best-Selling Books

As Compiled by the New York Herald Tribune.

NON-FICTION—"Good Night, Sweet Prince," by Gene Fowler, reported by 46 booksellers out of a total of 64; "The Curtain Rises," by Quentin Reynolds, 43; "Here Is Your War," by Ernie Pyle, 29; "Under Cover," by John Roy Carlson, 29; "Yankee from Olympus," by Catherine Drinker Bowen, 24; "D Day," by John Gunther, 18.

FICTION—"Strange Fruit," by Lillian Smith, 53; "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," by Betty Smith, 52; "The Robe," by Lloyd C. Douglas, 43; "The Razor's Edge," by W. Somerset Maugham, 34; "Bedford Village," by Hervey Allen, 31; "A Bell for Adano," by John Hersey, 27.

Soldiers as Farm Helpers

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The fact that the nation's farmers may have to abandon part of their land due to the man-power shortage and late planting season should be a matter of grave concern to everyone.

If the farmers are unable to produce food, then how can we feed the people and armies, here and abroad?

There are many of us in the armed forces in camps all over the United States who may never go overseas into combat. Instead of letting us remain here in comparative comfort, why not call on the Army to help produce food?

Many thousands of men would be glad to help the farmers. In fact, they would feel as if they were contributing more to the war effort. It would ease the man-power burden considerably.

SGT. EDWARD L. ECK.

Camp Swift, Tex.

Hospitality to Service Men

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

As a St. Louis service man recently returned from the West Coast, I want to comment on St. Louis hospitality. The USO at Kiel Auditorium does an excellent job, and the theaters are to be complimented on their policy of half-price admissions for members of the armed forces. May I suggest one thing more—that automobile drivers who have room make a practice of helping out service men and women who are waiting for transportation?

PFC. W. G. KLEIN.

There were some who thought upon the words of Pilate, who said in fear to the chief priests and Pharisees, against the rising of the deceiver: Ye have a watch.

For although this vision was far in space from the reign of Tiberius Caesar and far from the lands of Judea and Galilee, there were wicked men who had brought darkness across the waters, and who kept iron watch against deliverance in a place of strife and shadow and desolation.

There were some who believed not in the wondrous sign. They said: One year ago, to the middle of the month, a like thing was seen to the north of Copenhagen. Yet this was no cross, but the great rock called Gibraltar, and the bay thereof, and the growing green about it, and the structures of man upon it, and it vanished after three hours with the coming of the Nordic night.

And they said: In the air itself are the makings of visions, and the heat and the light of it, moisture and ice of it, bring to the sight such snares for the mind of man that he shall fall down and declare glory to a false truth.

And there were others who said: Did not such wondrous things take place in the land of Egypt? Was not the sea divided? Was there not a cloud by day to lead them, and by night a light of fire? Did not waters gush from the smitten rock, and was not manna and flesh rained from the heavens that man might eat angels' food? There was a bush that burned. There were tablets struck from the stone of Sinai. There was

why must we line up in close formai them? When was it ever possible to ma feeling come and go with the application a lease of publicity? Is mother to become a Co munity Chest drive? If so, the job of rememb ing her should be delegated to a bureau whi would select a gift, an appropriate message go with it, and above all a time when such servances were not being advertised to the fo winds.

Mother's day is a Frankenstein creation. memory of her mother, Anna Jarvis, its spinst founder, waged a campaign of letters urging o ers to "visit your mother, wear a flower in h honor, and display the American flag." O seven years later, she was working even hard to stem the rising tide of commercialization. B ter years of heartache followed. In desperati she brought lawsuits, was arrested for disturbi the peace of a mothers' meeting, sought out a denounced the Postmaster General for issuing Mother's day stamp. And in November, 19 she voluntarily entered a sanitarium, money go health broken, mind unhinged. If others depl commercialized holidays, it was given to An Jarvis to be lost in the widening gulf betwe her ideal and the organized movement.

An organized concentration of sentiment, be never so genuinely felt, cannot take the pl of unstudied feeling and thoughtful act.

The basic idea in political censorship on t war fronts seems to be that no news is g politics.

ise service-acquired disabilities.

Fifth, diseases of the heart, blood vessels, ngs and gastro-intestinal system, togeth- with arthritic and other joint and struc- ral conditions aggravated by war serv-

This is, of course, only a partial list. In der of numbers of cases, the neuropsy- iatric ranks first with heart disease, eye nditions, tuberculosis and physical de- rmities.

Of 4700 cases recently discharged in hich psychoneurosis was again first, sec- id came ulcers. A great many cases of ese ulcers have been cured by changing man's job in the Army. Perhaps that ight be applied to industry.

ob Placement by Doctors

A complete physical examination will as- st employment experts in selecting the est type of work. It may be necessary to ransfer these men several times before the ight niche is found.

I recently heard of a man from one of he combat areas who was put to work in department where riveting was being one. The noise was too much like ma- hine guns. He could not take it. He was ransferred then to the office, but here the noise of the typewriters got him. He was et go.

Perhaps this man was unemployable for the present. On the other hand, there might have been a quiet spot somewhere if they had cared to try again.

ment may have to be considered. Some may have to be assigned to light work with reduced hours or intermittent labor.

All ex-service men will have some problems of readjustment, whether they are disabled or not. Even those apparently perfectly normal will be under some strain in the transition from an active out-of-door life to a routine indoor task. They will become dissatisfied and restless, particularly those who have somewhat unstable temperaments. The disabled will lack confidence. They will be anxious about the future and uneasy about their relations with others. In this sort of situation, grievances and complaints can multiply.

Then there is the hero who has been promoted to fairly high rank. He, too, will have difficulty in returning to undistinguished civilian life.

All these men will require special consideration and a painstaking understanding on the part of those who deal with them.

ONLY TWO ARGUMENTS

From the Daily Oklahoman.

If Senator Truman of Missouri should be nominated for the vice-presidency, we shall hear two arguments repeated over and over throughout the campaign. His supporters will say that even if he was sent to the Senate by the Pendergast machine, he has made an exceptionally fine Senator. His opponents will say that even if he has made a fine Senator, he was sent to the Senate originally by Boss Pendergast.

have the motor of the landing barge so dead when you were headed at night for your rendezvous; to be so badly wounded that the chaplain prayed and made motions over you, and you knew somehow that it was the last rites, and you didn't want to die, and decided that you wouldn't; to be forced into a trap at El Guettar, and to be so scared that you had to keep talking every minute or you would have screamed—and an officer can't allow himself to do that.

* * *

All this the reader knows and can understand, but it is harder to understand Pvt. Irizzary, who got two medals in North Africa: the D. S. C. for shooting the enemy and the Purple Heart for having the enemy shoot him. He saw action for only 72 hours, and was on his way back home—as quick as that. His account of those 72 hours of almost slapstick heroics is a story to tell and re-tell.

There are other stories, any one of which could have been enlarged to book length, but the expanded story would have lost the punch and poignancy of the brief account.

HELEN CAIN.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.

A Home Study Book on English

The New Home Library's latest book on English designed for self-teaching is "Grammar, Rhetoric and Composition for Home Study," by Richard D. Mallery, instructor in English, New York University. It is a helpful guide and reference book for those who wish to master both written and spoken English. Besides rules, there are many practice exercises, also essays and short stories to help the reader in composition work.

It seems to me that Mr. Avery of Montgomery Ward has done more for the working men of the United States than any other man in recent years. He has recognized the right of a free citizen of a free country to join or not to join a labor union, as he sees fit. He asserts the right of a free citizen to work without joining a labor union.

What contempt every laboring man and every citizen must have for an administration which has used the Army to take possession of a private plant in an effort to compel that plant to sign a contract which would require as a condition of their employment that the employes retain membership in a union. An administration which goes into court to assert power that, if it existed, would destroy the freedom of every citizen; and which then avoids a decision on the question presented by turning the plant back to its owners.

PAUL BAKEWELL JR.

Negro Soldiers in England

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Recently an article from a British newspaper stated that prejudices are being infiltrated into the minds of the British populace against Negro soldiers stationed there.

This is a direct slap in the face of the Negro soldiers and a complete turnabout from the things we are fighting for. The Negro soldiers in the British Isles are not there as Negroes, but as American soldiers.

A man should be judged according to his merits, regardless of race, creed or color.

WILLIAM ASH.

...ing a great and integrated system of dams and reservoirs which hold back the water in time of heavy rainfall and which release it when and where it is needed. It has been done by improved agricultural and forestry methods to hold water in the land. It has been done because this system—its planning, its building and its operation—is controlled by one regional, unhampered authority. It understands the valley. It does not have to run to Washington, or beg permission of half a dozen bureaus, to make vital decisions at the precise time they must be made.

Big Region, Big Plan

Under the Tennessee Valley Authority there has been no division of responsibility. There has been no conflict between the Reclamation Bureau and the Engineer Corps, between the people who are interested in power and those interested in flood control or navigation. This is because the Tennessee Valley, unlike the unfortunate Missouri, is one big region and one big river controlled by one big plan. Too many cooks do not stir the Tennessee River broth.

What the contrast and our own experience teach us is this: Never, short of a regional, autonomous, unified authority, can our valley be developed to the full measure of its resources. There must be an end to endless and futile struggle between one interest and another. We need unity, replacing civil war. There is be-

...with the interests of its o... section, to the exclusion of those of Montana, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. All alo... the valley, from the mountains at 13,000 feet... the low plains of the river's mouth, men ha... given a similar loyalty to the interests of the... sections.

Need for Unity

Yet is this not our common problem? Will... all our interests be better served—be multipl... —by working together toward a common sc... tion? In the past we have splintered our lan... against each other's shields; blunted our swo... to no purpose; divided ourselves into parti... camps in which the work of one was to nu... the work of the other.

There must be men up and down our va... who have a vision that transcends the ft... rivalries of the past. The editors from Mon... to St. Louis have it within their power to p... the gospel that the Missouri is one big rive... one big problem, to work with the lead... their communities, and through them, wit... people themselves—the people whose destini... shaped by the river as the Nile these thou... of years has shaped the destinies of tho... share its valley.

We urge the editors of the Missouri Va... lift up their eyes, to make stout their ... With unity we can conquer the one big ... that the one big river challenges us to sc...

ST. LOUIS POST-DISP

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gless
Mr. Gregory
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Miss Gandy

Editorial Page of ST. LOUIS PO

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
December 12, 1878
Published by
The Pulitzer Publishing Co.

Telephone MAin 1111 — *Address* 1111 Olive St. (1)

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Against Divided Armed Forces

To the Editors of the Missouri Valley:

One River—One Problem

The time has come to recognize that the Missouri River is one big river presenting one big problem.

It is not one thing in Montana and Wyoming, another thing in the Dakotas and Iowa, a third thing in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, and a fourth in Missouri. It is not primarily an instrument to be used for irrigation, or for navigation, or for power, nor is it primarily an evil force to be controlled against its repeated and disastrous flooding. It is a synthesis of all of these. Where is the plan that will solve the one big problem of the one big river?

The Missouri Valley must find that plan. The place to begin is with the newspaper editors up and down the 2470 miles of the valley itself. In this editorial, we address them.

What Editors Are For

We address the editor of the Miles City Star of Montana, the editor of the Bismarck Tribune of North Dakota, the editor of the Pierre Capital Journal of South Dakota, the editors of the Sioux

fore us, in the Tennessee Valley, an object le that sectionalism can give way to unity to greater benefit of all.

These are the essentials of the TVA idea:

1. A Federal autonomous agency, with authority to make decisions within the regio

2. Responsibility to deal with resources unified whole, clearly fixed in the regi agency, not divided among several central Federal agencies.

3. A policy, fixed by law, that the Fede regional agency work co-operatively with through local and state agencies.

Pick Plan's Shortcomings

Gov. Sharpe of South Dakota might as he did recently in the Christian Sci Monitor, Why talk of a new plan when we alre have a plan? He offers the Pick Plan as sovereign cure for all the ills of the river. has merit. The trouble is that, first of all, less a plan than a statement of good intent It is a rough sketch of flood control an

T-DISPATCH for May 14, 1944

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Because of our peculiar geographical position, Walter Lippmann, in his article of May 8, suggested two separate military establishments for our post-war military policy: the Navy for the Pacific Ocean, the War Department for the Atlantic; each to be treated separately.

A setup of this kind would fortify England's plans of her treaty of 1901, for the United States Navy to guard the Pacific and for the English Navy to protect the Atlantic; but I believe that for our own independence and self-preservation, our Navy must be a two-ocean navy.

Mr. Lippmann also overlooked the dangerous effect such a policy would have on the national unity of the American people. The people living close to the Pacific seaboard would not care to serve in the War Department to help protect the Atlantic. Persons in our Atlantic seaboard states would not relish the idea of serving in the Navy; they would prefer to serve in the War Department to guard the Atlantic.

When an appropriations bill for the Navy was brought before Congress, the Atlantic seaboard states might vote against it. The Pacific Coast people might do the same on a bill for the Army.

Such a policy would split the country in two, the East against the West. An outright division of our armed forces would cause a definite split in our national unity. We need only one armed [illegible] and we should leave tactics and strategic details of planning to military specialists.

[illegible] believe President Theodore Roosevelt located the building of the Panama Canal not only for economic reasons but that he also had in mind a [illegible] Navy.

IRWIN M. ZUCKERMAN.

[illegible]g" Mr. Hannegan

[illegible] of the Post-Dispatch:

[illegible]ic National Chairman Robert Hannegan's speech before the $50-[illegible] banquet of the "palace guard" [illegible] night was proof that what the [illegible]atic party needs most is a Jim [illegible] in the position of chairman.

[illegible] Hannegan ridiculed Gov. Dewey [illegible] cause of his "youth," notwithstanding [illegible] that he, Mr. Hannegan, is a younger [illegible]an than Dewey. Mr. Hannegan attempted to put across the idea that it is essential to be "old" in years to be able. I should like to illustrate that the history of the world is filled with accomplishments of "young men" who were youthful but great.

Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury at the age of 32; Henry Clay was Speaker of the House at 34;

City Journal, the Omaha World-Herald, the Emporia Gazette, the St. Joseph News-Press. We address the editors of the Kansas City Star, the Jefferson City Post-Tribune, and all the other editors up and down the valley.

We address them because finding the plan is a job for all of us, working together; because time is precious if we are to master the river instead of permitting it longer to enslave us. The floods of this spring are the final and convincing proof that we have got to accept the river's challenge now.

We address them because the plan that will rule the river is one that must be chosen and formulated through public education, understanding and popular acceptance. Through such a plan, all dwellers in the long valley can be made neighbors, pulling together in their common task. This is the creative function of journalism. This is what editors are for.

This Spring's Flood

What happened this spring? While lands thirsted in Montana, water that might have made them fertile spilled ruin over the lower valley. They had too little water; we had too much. Water that might have fed the soil, water that might have turned turbines, water that might have been saved to steady the channel for navigation—all this was wasted. In the wasting, a million acres of life-giving land were despoiled. Fine topsoil from Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri was stolen from the farms as the river uselessly pushed its golden burden toward the Gulf of Mexico.

In its wake were homelessness and paralysis and ruin. Whole villages were swallowed by dark water. Transportation stopped. Food production stopped. Unfattened livestock was evacuated to the cities to glut packing houses. The Federal Government had to start the machinery for relief loans to countless farmers whose livelihood, through no fault of their own, had been sacrificed to our neglect of the river.

What would the un-irrigated lands of Montana have given for the water—the same water—that has starved and destroyed so much of the lower valley? What would the river's navigators have given for a system which at once would prevent the hazards of flood navigation and at the same time keep their channels deep and free in all seasons?

[illegible] proposals, with [illegible] irrigation and power. In itself, it is a very start on a unified program of development.

But the irrigation interests seriously [illegible] to the Pick Plan—notably the provision [illegible] Rivers and Harbors bill which would set [illegible] for navigation virtually the entire averag[illegible] nual flow of the Missouri River on the ba[illegible] figures for the past 10 years.

In short, the irrigation interests don't [illegible] the Pick Plan or the Army Engineers b[illegible] they consider this provision in the River [illegible] Harbors bill an attempt to steal their wate[illegible] this point Mr. Ickes, interested in reclam[illegible] only, comes forward with his plan for st[illegible] water from navigation interests for the u[illegible] irrigation. President Roosevelt's criticis[illegible] the Rivers and Harbors bill last Friday, [illegible] ground that it failed to make proper pro[illegible] for irrigation, shows once again the falla[illegible] failing to consider a river and all its pro[illegible] as a whole. And thus the conflict proceed[illegible]

There are, therefore, two major objecti[illegible] the Pick Plan:

The first, that it is impossible politicall[illegible] irrigation states won't support it. Obv[illegible] any legislation that covers the whole regio[illegible] have to have the whole region's support.

The second, it is defective in an admini[illegible]tive sense. It would have to be administe[illegible] the Army Engineer Corps, and the co[illegible] restricted by act of Congress to navigatio[illegible] flood-control and barred from the field [illegible]rigation.

The Pick Plan, as comprehensively as it [illegible] to approach our valley problems, actually d[illegible]strates just what is wrong. It, or any pr[illegible] offered by the Department of Agricultur[illegible] Department of the Interior, or partisa[illegible] flood-control, the navigation interests o[illegible] other single, restricted agency, cannot f[illegible] throw the whole problem out of balance [illegible] these problems, all the questions they [illegible] travel the same old road to the same old [illegible]nal: Where is the one big plan?

The Missouri's Special Problems

It is not our contention that the TVA pla[illegible] be transplanted in its entirety to the Mi[illegible] Valley. Our river has its special problems [illegible] as irrigation, which do not even exist on th[illegible]nessee. The nature of the Missouri River [illegible] is different. The many able and devoted [illegible] who have given years to the study of th[illegible]

d power. In itself, it is a very good
nified program of development.
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Harbors bill which would set aside
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FLOOD CONTROL

Fitzpatrick

ALL ONE RIVER

Representative Missouri Valley Editors

WYOMING

J. E. Hanway, Editor
Casper Tribune-Herald

J. C. Thompson, Editor
Cheyenne Eagle

James C. Stratton, Editor
Laramie Bulletin

Ernest H. Linford, Editor
Laramie Republican-Boomerang

Ralph Blackledge, Editor
Sheridan Press

MONTANA

Harold Seipp, Editor
Billings Gazette

E. G. Leipheimer, Editor
Butte Standard

H. B. Brooks, Editor
Great Falls Tribune

E. A. Dye, Editor
Helena Independent

Tom Stout, Editor
Lewistown Democrat-News

L. F. Grill, Editor

Fred A. Seaton, Editor
Hastings Tribune

R. A. McConnell, Managing Editor
Lincoln Journal

James E. Lawrence, Editor
Lincoln Star

J. H. Sweet, Editor
Nebraska City News-Press

H. E. Newbranch, Editor-in-Chief
Omaha World-Herald

Bruce McCulloch, Editor
Omaha Journal-Stockman

KANSAS

W. A. Bailey, Editor
Kansas City Kansan

D. R. Anthony III, Editor
Leavenworth Times

Fay N. Seaton, Editor
Manhattan Mercury-Chronicle

Roy F. Bailey, Editor
Salina Journal

Milton Tabor, Editor
Topeka Capital

Two Writers
But One F

"Russian Cavalcade," b
New York.)
"The Red Army," by I.
New York.)

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Soviet Army offer
an understanding
in the Ukraine and
Parry begins wit
when Russians fir
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FLOOD
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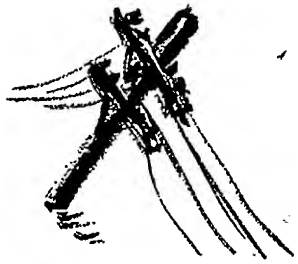

ALL ONE RIVER

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Topeka Capital

Two Writers Praise Red Army, But One Fails to be Objective

"Russian Cavalcade," by Albert Parry. (Ives Washburn, New York.)

"The Red Army," by I. Minz. (International Publishers, New York.)

Either or both of these histories of the Soviet Army offer excellent background for an understanding of recent achievements in the Ukraine and Crimea.

Parry begins with the eighteenth century, when Russians first captured Berlin, then ruled over by none other than Frederick the Great of Prussia. Minz discusses the history, growth and organization of the Red Army from the founding of the Soviet Union.

Of the two volumes, that by Parry is far more readable, and has the greater historical value. Minz, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R., gives many signs of having a weather eye cocked toward Stalinist censorship and censure. He is wholly laudatory—which is wholly unnecessary, for a superb army like the Soviet Union's can take plenty of criti-

The Father of Waters and his offspring have been on the rampage again and the flood calamity stalked the valley once more. The waters rise, human lives are lost, towns and fields inundated.

And yet all this could be avoided, for these recurring floods can be mastered, once and for all.

Col. Elliott, Division Engineer of the Upper Mississippi Valley Divison, has, I believe, the right solution. Speaking recently before a convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers in St. Louis, this veteran of many a flood suggested that it is not possible to control the river by peacemeal methods. He thought that success can be assured only by one over-all plan for the control of the entire Mississippi-Missouri River system, and that such a plan should be administered by a sole authority.

Here is a task to fire the imagination, a great and noble postwar project reaching into some 30 of the 48 states.

Let us control the destructive waters. Let us irrigate with them millions of thirsty acres. Let us harness them to generate power. Let us make the lives of millions safe. Let us turn an ever-present menace into an everlasting blessing. M. I.

Jobs for Men After the War

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In his series on "Men and Jobs After the War," Charles G. Ross has stated his own opinion where occasion required, and has elucidated a multiplicity of contemporaneous observations in a manner deserving of acclaim. I suggest St. Louis declare its policy to be "Jobs for me[illegible] 'er the war." H. F. B.

The Ward Case and John L. Lewis

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Marquis Childs, in his article of May 4, seems to agree with the Government in its seizure of Montgomery Ward, expelling Sewell Avery. He states that taking over John L. Lewis' office would not have helped the war effort one single bit. How does he know?

John L. Lewis defied the President and the WLB in no uncertain terms. The coal operators, to my knowledge, were agreeable to that decision. Yet the Government took over hundreds of coal mines throughout the country, at great expense to the taxpayers, after vital war production plants were forced to close or reduce production. Wouldn't it have been more sensible to seize the United Mine Workers headquarters and issue orders from that one office than from the hundreds of coal mines?

Now why didn't the President's authority, as outlined by Attorney General Biddle, in the Montgomery Ward-Sewell Avery case, apply to John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers?

president of the University of Southern California and chancellor of the Institute of World Affairs and of the Los Angeles University of International Relations.

Our Asiatic exclusion discriminates against the people of Afghanistan, Burma, India, Indo-China, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Netherlands Indies, Philippines and Thailand. No proposal has been made, or is likely to be made, which would permit sizable—or indeed more than token—immigration from these countries. But blanket exclusion of races represents an undemocratic philosophy which is now dangerous as well, for it stands in the way of the international understandings on which we hope to build a peace. Have we ourselves the understanding to make this start?

Needed: An Explanation

By delaying action on a new contract for maintenance of the city's street lights, the Public Utilities Committee of the Board of Aldermen has put itself in a position calling for explanation.

An earlier three-year contract under which the city paid about $16,500 a month expired last Dec. 12. More than three months later, the firm which had held that contract and which was continuing to perform the service under temporary 90-day extensions was sold for $150,000. The firm's principal asset at that time was the city job, continuance of which was uncertain because a bill had been introduced to authorize the letting of a new contract by competitive bidding.

No good reason has been given in public statements by Chairman Gus A. Hartkopf as to why action on the new contract has been held up.

It cannot escape notice that failure to act on the bill for a new contract means the job remains in the hands of the present contractor. It is obvious that the contracting firm must retain the business for a considerable period, either under extension of the old contract or under a new contract in order to justify the new owners in their purchase of the business at the price they paid.

On the other hand, the city has the alternative of doing the maintenance job itself or letting a new contract.

Whatever is done, it should be done after the fullest publicity, which might very well include a hearing at which all pertinent facts would be presented. This is no time for shifty action by an aldermanic committee.

"Who Covereth the Heaven . . ."

It shall be told in after times how there came a vision in the village of Ipswich in East Anglia

could eliminate some [illegible] ones could create new governing bodies or a[illegible] an entirely new governmental plan, such [illegible] county manager system.

Another provision permits counties to c[illegible]erate in certain facilities. Smaller units c[illegible] go together to buy and operate road-building [illegible]chinery, to build and maintain a jail or a h[illegible]tal. This would eliminate a great deal of d[illegible]cation, and mean real economy for taxpayer[illegible]

It is also planned to authorize mergers o[illegible]jacent counties, by separate majority vote of [illegible] county. Another provision would permit a c[illegible]ty government to be dissolved by two-thirds [illegible] then to permit part or all of the county t[illegible] annexed to a neighbor.

These various possibilities should be suffi[illegible] to achieve the major objectives of outright [illegible]solidation, without the antagonisms which ef[illegible] toward mergers would arouse.

Little Flower

The New York City Board of Estim[illegible] turned down a $25,000 offer from Coty's [illegible] Mayor LaGuardia's services on the radio.

Fiorello, the Little Flower (on whom be [illegible] and the silence of peace), he is not for ren[illegible] the day or hour; for sale, or lease.

Though broad His Honorable expanses (f[illegible] shall be as the people wills) the sign stands [illegible] to the merest glances: "Post up no bills."

Available he for advertising no beauty c[illegible] no horoscope. No cinema. No flour self-ri[illegible] In short, no soap.

Gotham's blossom, of a surety, a flower [illegible] then—in addition—some. An orchid for spler[illegible] a lily—purity; a daisy—mum.

The Issue in the Poll Tax Vot[illegible]

The impending vote in the Senate tod[illegible] not on the poll tax issue but purely and si[illegible] on whether or not the Senate should be all[illegible] to express itself on the poll tax as a prereq[illegible] to voting.

The vote will decide the fate of a petit[illegible] spearheaded by Majority Leader Barkley of [illegible]tucky and Senator Mead of New York—to [illegible] debate to 96 hours. The petition's purpose [illegible] break the filibuster which has been holdin[illegible] the Senate since last Thursday and to settl[illegible] issue in the manner of freemen—by voting o[illegible]

What is the opposition's objection to so[illegible]sonable a proposition? Senator Bilbo of M[illegible]sippi, one of the most unreasonable antago[illegible] of the anti-poll tax bill, stated the only obje[illegible] in his address to the Mississippi Legislature [illegible] spring:

While I am prepared to speak and filib[illegible]

overning bodies or adopt
mental plan, such as a

rmits counties to co-op-
es. Smaller units could
perate road-building ma-
aintain a jail or a hospi-
ite a great deal of dupli-
conomy for taxpayers.
authorize mergers of ad-
ate majority vote of each
on would permit a coun-
olved by two-thirds vote,
all of the county to be

ities should be sufficient
jectives of outright con-
tagonisms which efforts
rouse.

Flower

y Board of Estimate
offer from Coty's for
vices on the radio.
wer (on whom be peace
), he is not for rent, by
, or lease.
norable expanses (for it
ls) the sign stands plain
'ost up no bills."
tising no beauty cream,
a. No flour self-rising.

a surety, a flower and
An orchid for splendor;
num.

Poll Tax Vote

n the Senate today is
but purely and simply
nate should be allowed
oll tax as a prerequisite

he fate of a petition—
Leader Barkley of Ken-
of New York—to limit
petition's purpose is to
h has been holding up
rsday and to settle the
emen—by voting on it.
's objection to so rea-
enator Bilbo of Missis-
reasonable antagonists
ated the only objection
issippi Legislature this

to speak and filibus-
r 18 months to kill it,
our colleagues in the

"AINT NOBODY IN HERE BUT US CHICKENS"

War Disabilities and Jobs

The Mirror of Public Opinion

Physical checkup before employment of veteran should help determine type of work to be done, specialist says; specific job should be changed if employe shows strain; disfigurements and deformities of all kinds will present a challenging problem to industry.

Dr. William A. Sawyer, Medical Director, Eastman Kodak Co., in a Panel Discussion of the National Association of Manufacturers

The majority of the men coming back from the services will return unimpaired physically. What are some of the physical disabilities which we must be prepared to meet?

First, disfigurements and deformities of all kinds. There will be the problem of individuals so disfigured they cannot return to their former jobs. For instance, a salesman with a part of his jaw shot away will be unable to make satisfactory contacts with the public.

What are some of the obstacles and difficulties in re-employing disabled veterans?

In the first place, there will be some so severely disfigured and disabled they cannot be taken in. Some cases will not adapt themselves to the routine of industry. Some will adapt poorly to noise, repetitive operations, production incentive methods, the length of the work day, swing shifts. In short, they do not belong in the factory.

All efforts should be directed to re-estab-

War Stories of 12 Figh
Told in Their C

"This Is It," by Harry Davis. New York.)

In his very new book, Ha
assembled the stories of 12 s
representative group choser
from all branches of the se
lets them tell their own sto
less of the necessary editin
senses the change in tempo
sonality as he moves from o
another. Davis had a purpo
collection. He wanted Ame
how much it had demanded
and how miraculously those
been fulfilled.

Davis writes by way of pref
book are the quiet voices of
somewhat awesome breed of
telling what they saw and fel
the shock of war." No two
to the tragedy of war in th
no two had exactly the same

"AINT NOBODY IN HERE BUT US CHICKENS"

Disabilities and Jobs

'hysical checkup before employment of veteran should help etermine type of work to be done, specialist says; specific job ıould be changed if employe shows strain; disfigurements and de-ormities of all kinds will present a challenging problem to industry.

wyer, Medical Director, Eastman Kodak Co., in a Panel of the National Association of Manufacturers

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and deformities of e the problem of in- they cannot return 'or instance, a sales- jaw shot away will ıtisfactory contacts

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All efforts should be directed to re-estab-

War Stories of 12 Fighters Told in Their Own Words

"This Is It," by Harry Davis. (Vanguard Press, New York.)

In his very new book, Harry Davis has assembled the stories of 12 service men, a representative group chosen at random from all branches of the service. Davis lets them tell their own stories. Regardless of the necessary editing, the reader senses the change in tempo and personality as he moves from one account to another. Davis had a purpose behind his collection. He wanted America to know how much it had demanded of its youth and how miraculously those demands had been fulfilled.

Davis writes by way of preface: "In this book are the quiet voices of this new and somewhat awesome breed of fighting men, telling what they saw and felt as they met the shock of war." No two men reacted to the tragedy of war in the same way; no two had exactly the same experience

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:HBM

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: August 3, 1944

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

SAC Conroy advised me that Al Goldstein of the St. Louis Post Dispatch desired information to write a 1,500 to 2,000 word article on Velvalee Dickenson, who pled guilty on July 28. Since she will not be sentenced until August 14, I told Conroy that he should tell Goldstein that we will not be able to furnish any information at this time.

RECORDED 94-8-34-52

INDEXED 39 AUG 8 1944

53 AUG 19 1944

LBN:aml

94-8-341-53

September 6, 1944

Mr. Alvin Goldstein
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Goldstein:

Nick has called to my attention your article on Valvalee Dickinson in last Sunday's St. Louis Post-Dispatch. I think you did an excellent job, and I was glad that we could be of assistance to you.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

NEW YORK BUREAU
MOHAWK 4-5237

521 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

9/5/44

Dear Dick —

Sorry you didn't come in to see me — Let me know what you think of the "Doll" story + please accept my thanks to all in your dept. for the intelligent, invaluable help.

Yours —

B.

RECORDED 194-8 sub 5 41-53
F B I
27 SEP 9 1944

Lett. 9/6/44

B

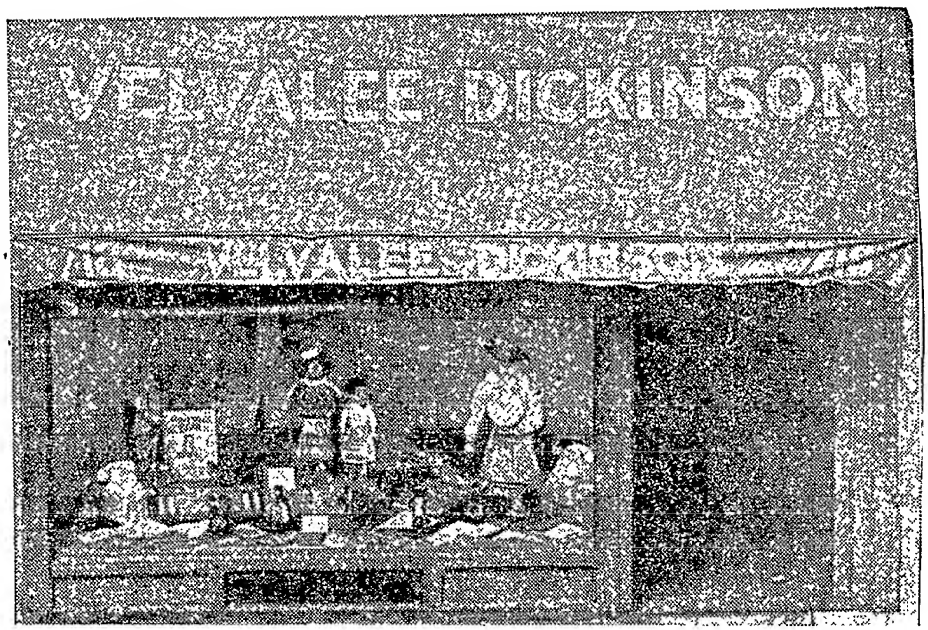
ENCLO. K
(2) 1941

Alvin Bernstein

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Strange Case of The Talking Dolls

Maneuvered by Sinister Hands in the Pay of the Japs, They Spoke the Language of Treason Until the F. B. I. Tracked Down Their Clever Mistress and Sent Her to Prison for Ten Years.



By Alvin H. Goldstein

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

THE well-dressed Japanese strolling up Madison avenue in New York hesitated before a store, seemingly fascinated by the attractive window display. Suddenly, with a quick glance to right and left, he darted through the door and made his way rapidly to the rear of the store. After a few whispered words, he handed a small, compact bundle to the proprietor and bowed deeply.

"I may not be able to come again," he said. The proprietor replied that they might meet again, perhaps in Honolulu. "No, No!" the Japanese exclaimed. "Not Honolulu."

The scene of this undramatic episode was a doll and toy store, catering to discriminating and affluent customers; the characters were the proprietor, a well-born and cultured woman, distinguished among doll fanciers, and a Japanese naval officer engaged in espionage and bearing $25,000 to buy black treachery; the time was Nov. 26, 1941. Eleven days later Pearl Harbor was in flames.

From the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation comes the bizarre account of the inquiry that will go down in the annals of espionage as "The Strange Case of the Talking Dolls"—dolls that were maneuvered by sinister hands to betray the military secrets of a wounded nation, puppets that obeyed treacherous commands to talk to the enemy. These dolls spoke the language of treason.

Special agents of the F. B. I. first became aware of the Jap-planted serpent's nest when they received for inspection a letter bearing an address to Buenos Aires, Argentina. The letter had not been delivered in Buenos Aires and had been returned to the sender, noted on the back of the envelope as a woman in Portland, Ore. Scrutiny quickly disclosed the communication was intended as a secret message. Certain misspelling appeared purposeful; the context was garbled although it was devoted to an innocent discussion of dolls.

The letter, written Feb. 1, 1942, was carefully typed. It was signed with the name of the Portland woman. The writer described a remarkable "doll hospital" where she had been able to leave "three old English dolls for repair." It [illegible] begun by describing the [illegible]

To the cipher experts in the counter-espionage section of the [illegible] Bureau of Investigation, [illegible] apparently harmless phrases assumed dangerous proportions. In constant communication with Naval Intelligence, they well knew that the "three English dolls" referred to warships tied up for repairs at a West Coast port; that the shipping of doll parts was a warning that other craft were being repaired elsewhere; that "fishing nets" meant submarine nets protecting the harbor, and that "baloons" represented other coastal defense installations.

A phrase in the message asserting that the men at the doll hospital worked "day and night on orders" was interpreted, with little need for ingenuity, to mean that the shipyard was making progress in the emergency and also that it was fair game for bombers at any hour of the 24. F. B. I. investigators promptly launched a nation-wide search for a dangerous and well-informed spy—a spy who played a hazardous game with dolls.

Investigation disclosed that the Portland woman whose name was signed to the letter was above suspicion, a conclusion confirmed when comparison of the signature and her proved handwriting was undertaken by F. B. I. experts. The doll letter signature was a clever forgery, so perfect that it led the Portland woman, when interviewed, to concede that it appeared to be her own. She, however, was a doll collector, and supplied the names of many people she knew who also indulged in the hobby. The grim game of hide-and-seek, involving lives and national security, was under way in earnest.

* * *

THE identity of the Japanese "doll spy" was still a threatening secret when a Springfield (O.) woman received an envelope bearing her name and return address. Like the other, it had been undelivered in Buenos Aires by the Argentina mail service. When she read the contents of the strange envelope, she quickly visited the postmaster. He summoned the F. B. I. The Ohio woman, whose name was accurately forged to the missive, was puzzled at several correct references to her personal life, but of chief interest to the F. B. I. was the realization that the "talking dolls" were spilling true naval secrets again.

Dated March 1, 1942, this letter was postmarked at New York City. It began by describing the [illegible] ill, but would be back to work soon.

At the [illegible] ent, the destroyer Sha[illegible] as nearing the end of repairs of damages received at Pearl Harbor and was about to rejoin the fleet. It was thought that the other descriptive terms referred in more detail to the three warships mentioned in the previous letter, the words being part of a pre-determined code. A postscript stated that a trip to Louisville had been canceled. Circumstances made it clear to the investigators that this information concerned the cruiser Louisville. At any rate, it is a matter of record that there were three important ships of war in port at San Francisco for repairs and refitting shortly before the date of this letter.

With the Ohio clew, the day of identity of the manipulator of the "talking dolls" drew nearer. As had the Oregon woman whose mysterious letter first reached the F. B. I., she listed among her acquaintances interested in dolls, Mrs. Velvalee Dickinson, widely known as a doll collector and dealer, whose New York shop at 718 Madison avenue was famous among collectors throughout the United States. F. B. I. agents secured specimens of Mrs. Dickinson's typewritten correspondence, but it did not correspond with the two spy messages to Argentina, both written on the same machine.

Painstaking inquiry disclosed, however, that she and her husband, Lee Taylor Dickinson, had been in reduced circumstances, due partly to his ill health, until late in 1941, when they began to show signs of prosperity. Mrs. Dickinson, nee Blucher, had been born in California in 1893 of American-born parents, attended high school and college there, holding an A. B. from Stanford University. An excellent business woman, she had handled accounts for a brokerage firm, where she specialized in Japanese customers.

Her husband had been employed by a produce association with many Japanese members. They moved to New York in 1937 and later Mrs. Dickinson founded the doll business, becoming celebrated in the trade.

While this phase of the investigation continued, letters multiplied in the hands of the F. B. I. A note, dated Jan. 27, 1942, undelivered at Buenos Aires, had been mailed at Seattle, Wash., but was returned according to direction on the envelope to a widow at [illegible] Curiously enough, the [illegible]

she had not written desc[illegible] her personal activities and [illegible]w dolls, her hobby.

The letter set forth that she had received a "German bisque doll dressed in a hula grass skirt," that it had been broken and taken to Seattle for repairs but the damages would be mended by the first week in February. The significance of the message was frighteningly evident when the F. B. I. determined that one of the battleships damaged at Pearl Harbor actually was in Puget Sound Navy Yard for repair when this letter was mailed from Seattle. The "German doll in a hula grass skirt" was "talking" about a damaged warship being fitted for new service.

★ ★ ★

A SECOND letter turned up in the hands of the Portland woman, who again quickly notified F. B. I. agents. Mailed at Portland, May 28, 1942, it told of a doll collection with one doll torn in the middle, but "it has been repaired and I like it very much."

It referred to a "lovely Siamese temple dancer," for which it was impossible to get a mate "so I am redressing just a small, plain, ordinary doll into a second Siam doll." The F. B. I. was in a position to learn that the "Siam doll" was an American vessel and that the part about a mate referred to the conversion of another type of warship to similar use. A vessel hit amidship was the doll "torn in the middle." There was a reference to French dolls. Some vessels of the French fleet were in American ports at the time.

The last spy note to reach the F. B. I. came from a woman at Colorado Springs, Colo., whose name was on the back of a letter mailed to the Buenos Aires address from Oakland, Cal., June 3, 1942. This communication told of the purchase of "seven small Chinese dolls" which she would make to look as if they were "seven real Chinese dolls," and that the family would consist of a father, grandfather, grandmother, mother and three children. Just before this letter was written, seven warships came into San Francisco Bay for repairs and changes! The code identified them and described the alterations, a matter still a military secret.

By the time these messages were intercepted, the F. B. I. had closed in on Mrs. Dickinson. Although Mrs. Dickinson was unaware that they knew she was the voice of the talking dolls, her every move had been traced and and used the typewriter on which the first letter was written Jan. 27; they learned that among their friends were good American citizens who were indiscreet enough to confide their secrets.

Letter No. 2 was written on a typewriter they rented at a San Francisco hotel; soon the machines used to write the other missives were discovered and in each instance the Dickinsons had access to the typewriter. The F. B. I. investigators learned of financial difficulties experienced by the Dickinsons until late in 1941, and found that shortly after Dickinson's death in 1943, Mrs. Dickinson offered $15,000 for an interest in a Seattle hotel. For a considerable interval she had been paying obligations with $100 Federal Reserve Bank notes. Some of these notes, inquiry developed, were in the hands of Japanese agents before Pearl Harbor.

When she was arrested last January as she was preparing to open her safe deposit box, a search disclosed nearly $16,000 in the vault, much of it traced to Japanese sources. At her home were complete outfits of Japanese clothing, collections of Japanese phonograph records, an address book with the names of Japanese residents, Japanese jewelry, silver and literature.

At first, the unattractive 50-year-old woman denied all knowledge of espionage. She fought, kicked and scratched her captors. The money, she said, had been concealed in her husband's bed and she had found it in a search after his death before his body was removed.

Early in the questioning she denied knowing its source but later, between tirades, she asserted that her husband was a spy for the Japanese. She insisted she had not wittingly assisted in the nefarious scheme but admitted she wrote the baby doll code letters at his dictation.

★ ★ ★

SHE admitted having frequently met the Japanese naval officer at her doll shop and recalled his payment of $25,000 on the eve of Pearl Harbor for the despicable services she said were to be performed by her husband, who then was near death with a heart ailment. But she stoutly denied in the face of contradictory evidence that she had manipulated her dolls to betray her country to the enemy.

The end came when she appeared Aug. 14 before United [illegible] government could disclo[illegible] the facts without harming the [illegible]r effort. You sold out to the Japs without thinking of the lives of American boys. I believe you have been given more consideration than you were entitled to and you are lucky to escape the death penalty."

Thus the book was closed on a dark incident of treason, and so ends the strange tale of the talking dolls, the voice of their treacherous mistress silenced until it can do no harm.

JO:G:HN

January 9, 1945

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer
Editor and Publisher
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Pulitzer:

It was indeed fine of you to print the editorial "Objective of the Nazi Spies" which appeared in the January 2, 1945, edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Your commendatory remarks are most encouraging and I did want to write you a personal note and let you know how I felt in this regard.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-8-341-54
IF IB T
33 JAN 23 1945

cc: St. Louis

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Vohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JAN 9 4 42 PM '45

JAN 31 1945

St. Louis Post Dispatch
January 2, 1945

Editorial

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ingram
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Objective of the Nazi Spies

The FBI has done a fine piece of work in capturing the two Nazi spies landed on the Maine coast Nov. 29 by a submarine. While we're praising this exploit, and condemning the native American exposed as an enemy agent, we shouldn't overlook one point about the capture: the fact that these two spies hoped to gather valuable information by listening to conversations of service men and civilians.

It's still true that loose talk is dangerous.

ltr to Pulitzer
1-9-45
jog

94-8-341-54
ENCLOSURE

53433

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
MOHAWK 4-5238

NEW YORK BUREAU
521 FIFTH AVENUE

Dear Mr. Winchell —

Without leaving checked a single word I'll bet you $5 that your story tonite about J. Edgar Hoover & the canary is a phoney — like most columnists who lay false claim to being newspapermen use. My stake is attached, in cash.

Wanta Bet?

Al Goldstein

ENCLOSURE
94-8-341-55

Dear W.W.:

I am returning this to you for fur[illegible]anation.

Al Goldstein of the N.Y.Bureau of the St.Louis Post Dispatch is the guy who wrote the letter. He called me up last Friday saying in effect that he had sent you a letter the night before, which he regretted; had had a beer too many, was sorry, etc. Would I please tear up the letter and return the $5. I told him the letter hadn't come in yet, but that I'd return the letter and keep the five bucks. He's the guy who once interviewed you for a story for the St.Louis Post-Dispatch. I don't know anything about other nasty notes.

53432

Anyway, the letter came in Saturday and Kay, not knowing of the phone call, sent the letter on to you.

Rose

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Dyer
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Send to Hoover anyway. Tell Goldstein I gave his $5 to the Red Cross - as I gave my $5000 to it recently - I am sending him a receipt

(Send to Hoover anyway. Tell Goldstein I gave his $5 to the Red Cross - as I gave my $5000 to it recently - I am sending him a receipt)

DO-4

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 13, 1945

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Pennington
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Mr. Walter Winchell forwarded the attached memorandum and notes, predicated upon a letter from Al Goldstein, New York Bureau of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, which reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Winchell -

Without having checked a single word, I'll bet you $5 that your story tonite about J. Edgar Hoover and the canary is a phoney - like most columnists who lay false claim to being newspapermen use. My stake is attached, in cash.

Wanta bet?

/s/ Al Goldstein"

53431

cgb

no action 6/14

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-1 ... 34155

56 JUN 25 1945

F406

MEMO

To:

ROSE SEND COPY TO HOOVER OF THIS
MAN'S LETTER AND MY REPLY.
BUT DONT SEND MY REPLY ON MIRROR
STTATIONERY OR ENVELOPE AND
SIGN NOTHING.JUST SEND IT
AS I HAVE STAPLED IT.
SEND HIS SQUAWK TO HOOVER AND
COPY OF MY ANSWER,EXPLAIN TO JOHN
I KEPT HIS ENCLOSURE OF $5
serves the dope right. ~~Didn't he~~
~~write nasty notes~~ before.ask "A"
to check him. He probably is
at NY office 521 Fifth for
St.Louis Post Dispatch.
I think he once won a
Pulitzer prize and
he probly thinks others are
not newspapermen.

94-8-341-55

MEMO

To:

ROSE BETTER SAVE THAT
ST.L POST DISPATCH GUY'S
LETTER AS HE DID BET ME,DIDNT HE?
AND HE LOST.I AM THE JUDGE!!!
HAW!

Walter Winchell

94-8-341-35

RECORDED 1 24-8-341-56
F B I
30 OCT 29 1945

76 NOV

From the Editor

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Sir: St. Louis, Missouri

You have been receiving our special reprint of the Editorial Page.

We wish to ascertain whether you wish to have it continued.

Remarks will be welcome.

Yours very truly,

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, MO.
OCT 19
7 30 PM
1945

NOTIFY
YOUR
CORRESPONDENTS
OF CHANGE
OF ADDRESS

POSTMASTER
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

MR. JONES

OCT 24 2 09 PM

RECEIVED

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington 25, D. C.

94-8-341-57

ENCLOSURE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

NEWS DEPARTMENT

November 26, 1945

St. Louis Post Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Mr. L. B. Nichols,
Assistant Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nichols,

I am inclosing a carbon copy of the story on juvenile delinquency. If there are any changes that simply must be made, wonder if you would wire them to me, since we want to get this story into makeup for Sunday's paper.

You will note that all of the direct quotes contributed to Mr. Hoover have been taken from the memorandum which you gave me; that is with one exception, - Paragraph 2, Page 6. This paragraph I attributed to Mr. Hoover although the words are your own.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours truly,

Virginia Irwin

INCL 49 EX-47

VI:b

Virginia Irwin

Approval by Mr. Mohoney 11/27

RECORDED & INDEXED 49 EX-47

ack. 11-28-45

94-8-341-57

DEC 4 1945

November 28, 1945

RECORDED

94-8-341-57

Miss Virginia Irwin
News Department
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Miss Irwin:

Mr. Nichols has referred to my attention your letter of November 26, and I am returning herewith the copy of your article which you so kindly forwarded to us. You will note that a few minor changes have been made; otherwise I think your article is excellent.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

Air Mail

NOV 28 1 11 PM
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

NOV 28 12 06 PM '45
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICTIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
NOV 28 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

58 DEC 17 1945

EBN:hbm

Washington, D.C.....

The immortal Younger Generation that inspired F. Scott Fitzgerald's "This Side of Paradise" and animated the pen of John Held is about to be outdone. After almost a quarter of a century a younger generation that promises to be wilder and woolier is bidding for the laurels of its predecessor of the roaring, racketeering twenties.

The immortal Younger Generation of the Prohibition Era was tarred in the sermons and feathered in the public prints of the time as amoral hoodlums. They drank bootleg bathtub gin; they necked in rumble seats; they swore and left their overshoes unbuckled; they shingled their hair and wore skirts above their knees; they danced, successively, the shimmy, the toddle and the Black Bottom; they wore boyish form brassieres and left off their corsets; they smoked too much and lulled their brains to sleep to the delirious saxophony of muted trombones.

Now after a quarter of a century a younger generation has appeared upon the scene that promises to make these gin-drinking, corsetless reckless, look, in comparison, like prize-winning pupils at a sunday-school taffy pull. Off to a fast start, this younger generation already has Federal Bureau Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover handing out

warnings ~~sent~~ about juvenile delinquency and U.S. Attorney General Tom C. Clark sounding an alarm about the great upsurge in teen-age criminality and proposing a new system for handling juvenile law violators.

Analyzing an estimated 1,393,644 major crimes committed during the year 1944, crime-expert Hoover recently was almost jolted out of his swivel chair. The figures proved that the A part youth of America is on its way to the dogs on a greased slide.

"A comparison of the arrest records for 1944 with the last peacetime year of 1941 indicated that arrests for boys under 18 years of age increased 18.8 percent, while arrests for girls in the same age bracket jumped 117.8 percent," ~~Hamax~~ Hoover explains. "If these youngsters continue along the path of degradation as they reach maturity, it is not difficult to imagine the colossal task which will confront society and the police. It is unfortunate that the crimes for which these youngsters are arrested do not fall into the class of mischievousness. In 1944, 40.1 percent of all persons arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property and arson were under twenty-one years of age."

Hoover, U.S.Atty. Gen. Clark, and Federal agencies with responsibility in the field of juvenile delinquency, gasped in joolest when they got down to examining the figures on teen-age girls. They compared the 1944 figures with the year 1939 and found a 174 percent increase in arrests for drunkenness [illegible] and the astounding increase [illegible] in arrests of girls under eighteen for prostitution [illegible]

[illegible] Bureau Investigation Director Hoover realizes [illegible] not make pleasant reading, but he points

[illegible] that making the crime [illegible] Billinger, the Barker gang [illegible] the worst crime wave in history. [illegible] girl a arrested for drunkenness and vagrancy will come the future gun molls, the women moll of a [illegible] Barker running mate of Clyde Barrow and of the lady in red, outlaw doll of the and John Billinger. And from the lads under 18 arrested for rape and robbery, larceny and auto thefts will come the future Baby Face Nelsons, Alvin Karpises, Doyle Bachelors and Al Capones.

"The big gangsters of the period after the last war were not even war veterans," Hoover points out. Emphasizing "and the gangsters of the next generation will be drawn from our present day juvenile delinquents rather than from the returning war veterans. It happened that way once before when John Billinger, Alvin Karpis, Fred and Arthur Barker, Pretty Boy Floyd and a score of other young hoodlums of the late twenties and early thirties, all too young to serve during the First World War, grew into maturity and caused a crime wave, the like of which was never yet previously experienced in the United States."

Figures for the present year available at the F.B.I. here in Washington would seem to indicate that the Hoover predicted crime wave, if not off to a good start, is at least festering in a good culture. The first nine months of this year showed an increase of 10.3 percent over 1944 when law enforcement agencies faced a new and serious crime every 23 seconds. And the semiannual bulletin of Uniform Crime Reports compiled by the F.B.I. reveals that approximately 70 percent of all adult criminals were juvenile delinquents; that 58,041 persons arrested and fingerprinted during the first six months of this year were under 21 years of age; that 13,133 of these

were boys and girls in the 17-year age group and that the greatest increase in arrests of boys under 21 was noted in offenses of criminal homicide, rape and other felonious assaults. Arrests such as these showed an increase of 23 percent during the first half of 1945 as compared with the same period in 1944.

"Every day reports come to my desk telling the sad story of misguided youths who have run afoul of the law," Hoover points out. "One case involved two boys, ages fourteen and sixteen respectively and a fourteen-year old girl. It seems the boys, who lived in a large Eastern city, stole an automobile and drove it into the next state where they abandoned it the following day. The immediately stole another car and returned to their home city where they met their young girl companion. She joined them in a ride, and the following day they again drove to another state where the second automobile was abandoned. One day later the boys stole another automobile and again met their young girl friend whom they took for another ride. The trio was found sleeping in the car by members of a local police department early in the morning. Upon questioning, the sixteen year old lad readily admitted the theft of approximately sixteen automobiles. He said he was uncertain of the exact number, but [illegible] he had stolen had been taken [illegible] months. He had been accompanied in all [illegible] by his fourteen year old boy friend and their girl [illegible] were sentenced to serve indeterminate terms [illegible] a state correctional institution and [illegible] school. The girl was placed on probation [illegible] of relatives."

[illegible]

[illegible] it takes to make the gangsters of the future. To prove [illegible] assertion that the breeding place of potential postwar [illegible] are among our boys who fought this war but in [illegible] the border towns, Rosser Shinn cites the case of [illegible] seventeen-year-old boy who went into a small liquor store in an eastern city and ordered a pint of whiskey.

[illegible] refused to show his Selective Service card [illegible] pulled out a .32 caliber revolver and ordered the [illegible] to place the contents of the cash register in a paper [illegible] "I'm going to carry this canister," Rosser recounts the story. [illegible] hurriedly left the store, taking with him $84. [illegible] a few hours later the same lad entered a tailor shop with [illegible] this time the proprietor did not [illegible] the young gunman to flee. As he left, [illegible] a shot from the weapon he carried. Continuing [illegible] he entered another robbery [illegible] wearing a handkerchief about his face. [illegible] held-up man also demanded [illegible] the young bandit. He [illegible] immediately fired. Within seven short [illegible] robbery attempt. [illegible] $2. A thorough [illegible] with robbery. Since [illegible] he was sentenced to [illegible] prison [illegible] chance of parole [illegible] the robbery. [illegible] Gaylord [illegible] sentenced [illegible] but pleaded [illegible] was [illegible]

standards for this particular gang requires that each boy must have successfully executed one robbery, one act of destruction of property and one case of rape. Girl members of the gang must have been qualified by an act of ~~placed up by the police as suspected~~ of vagrancy or sex crimes. The gang was broken up when one boy killed another in an argument over a sixteen year old girl member of the juvenile mob.

The nation's foremost authority on crime detection and prevention, Hoover lays the blame for the present alarming increase in teen-age immorality and criminality directly in the laps of the parents of America. He decries untrained, indifferent and neglectful parents; points to the immorality among grown-ups and the passing of the good old American home; mentions lax home discipline and failure to treat properly cases of maladjustment. He also points to unsatisfactory employment of juveniles, burlesque shows and indecent literature; undermanned juvenile courts and under-paid and dedicated jobs bosses. He blames the housing shortage and poorly trained personnel in community governments.

"We've got to remember that the kids of today are a very, very different 20 years ago," he says, recalling the crime wave that swept the nation by the [illegible] of the first year ago. "And remember that any kid [illegible] today and make more money than his father made [illegible] not conditioned for this prosperity. They've [illegible] and their parents have had not how to keep up with [illegible] remarkable as never before and the [illegible] and the entertainment has [illegible] and increased up a score to keep [illegible]

To combat juvenile delinquency and save this country from an unparalleled crime wave, Kefauver suggests: That the parents of America learn the meaning of home discipline; training for parents; creation of a separate juvenile bureau in police departments; appropriate religious training and assistance in churches; adequate sex supervision in institutions for boys and girls; supervised recreation in schools after school hours; and closer [illegible] relationships between teachers and parents.

And to those who scoffed him of yelling "wolf" and screaming too loudly about a generation that is only furnishing growing pains instead of going headlong to the dogs, he points to these concrete facts: Last year 54.3 percent of all robberies were committed by boys and girls under 18; 51.8 percent of all burglaries were committed by boys and girls too young to vote; and 63.1 percent of all automobile thefts in the United States [illegible] were committed by kids of an age who should be legally liable to a spanking.

[illegible]

"Unless," says [illegible] expert [illegible] murders, bank robberies, [illegible] world better get busy."

[illegible]

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

NEWS DEPARTMENT

December 17, 1945

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am inclosing a couple of clippings of the story I did on juvenile delinquency.

Thought you might like to see them. Would you see that Mr. Nicolls gets a peek at them, since he furnished me with so much of the information?

Yours truly,

V. Irwin

VI:b

Virginia Irwin

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INDEXED

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EX-55

173

RECORDED & INDEXED

December 28, 1945

94-8-341-60

Miss Virginia Irwin
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Miss Irwin:

Your letter of December 17, 1945, has been received, enclosing two copies of your article entitled "Teen-Age Crime is on the March." As you requested, I will see that Mr. Nichols has an opportunity to peruse your work.

Your story was admirably done and I am sure that it must have been received by the readers of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch very favorably indeed. It was a pleasure to cooperate and if the FBI can be of service in the future please do not hesitate to let us know.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CC - SAC, St. Louis

EDM:eb:wvh

One copy of the article has been detached to be sent to the Attorney General.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

DEC 29 1945

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVES[illegible]TION

Room 5744 1-16 1946

To:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Edward Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Ponnington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

ENCLOSURE 94-8-341-60

THE EVERYDAY MA
Published Every Day—Weekdays and Sundays in th

PART TEN ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1945

Possum Trot Farm

Songbirds Arrive In Search for Food

By Leonard Hall

THIS morning at breakfast we sat and watched a downy woodpecker do acrobatics in the ash tree beside the window. Between visits to the peanut butter, he'd land on a small twig and do loop-the-loops! Cooler weather has brought the song birds to the feeders in earnest and has caught us without all of our winter's feeding preparations made. So far we'd just been putting out scratch feed and a bit of peanut butter in one feeder. Now we must get out the suet feeders and the hanging log which is bored full of holes for chopped raisins and peanut butter. It is obvious that at least some of the birds are old-timers, since we find them searching for food in certain spots where feeders hung last year. This morning we saw a junco with an irregularly shaped white spot on its

Teen-Age Crime Is on t

U.S. W
Unless
Comba
J. Edga

By Virginia Irwin

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

DIFFICULT "ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS" FEATURED THE MEMBERSHIP OF ONE GANG OF BOYS AND GIRLS, ALL UNDER THE AGE OF 18.

Sundays MAGAZINE in the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

RNING, DECEMBER 2, 1945 PAGES 1—22 I

me Is on the March

U.S. Will Face Its Most Lawless Era Unless Prompt Action Is Taken to Combat Juvenile Delinquency, Says J. Edgar Hoover, Head of the F. B. I.

DIFFICULT "ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS" FEATURED THE MEMBERSHIP OF ONE GANG OF BOYS AND GIRLS, ALL UNDER THE AGE OF 18.

Korean Race Track

By **Keith Wheeler**

A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

SEOUL, Korea, Dec. 1

CORP. DONALD AGRELLA, who as a Chicago reporter used to make occasional neighborly contributions to the support of a man named Sam who kept a book around the corner, is authority for the following data on the Korean horse-racing situation.

The horse park is an extremely rough half-mile sod oval just outside the city's medieval east gate. There is a grand stand of sorts which Don says somewhat resembles Churchill Downs.

Throughout most of the autumn there have been races three times a week, but today a slant-eyed man in a loud checked suit kept yelling something which sounded like "no" and so maybe the fall meeting is finished.

Anyhow there were no horses around and only a few loafers drowzed in the sun on the grandstand's concrete tiers.

★ ★ ★

When he visited the track last on a Saturday three weeks ago, Don said the place was filled

year. This morning we saw a junco with an irregularly shaped white spot on its throat and are certain it's one which spent last winter with us. Now we're wondering about "Dorothy the Downy," a plucky little female woodpecker with only one foot which practically lived at the feeder last winter.

We counted seven species at one time this morning which, while it is not at all unusual, is the most we've had at any one time this fall at Possum Trot Farm. There were a half-dozen tufted titmice, several chickadees, the male downy woodpecker, a dozen juncoes, two pairs of cardinals and the red-bellied woodpecker with his neat salt and pepper suit and orange-red cap. Last year it took weeks to get him up to the feeding trays close to the house, but this season he's made himself right at home from the very beginning.

★ ★ ★

Down in the black-haw tree, the mocking bird sat disconsolately, looking as though he wished he'd gone south with the first cold day. He isn't at all the cheery fellow that we've known all summer, but we'll do our best by putting out apples and raisins for him. As we sat over our second cup of coffee, a Cooper's hawk came sailing over, quite low, as though he'd been attracted by the unusual activity of so many small birds around our windows. The song birds paid no attention to him, but down in the chicken yard the hens ran for cover.

★ ★ ★

● **DESPITE THE CHORES** which Mama had lined up for me to do and the fact that our valley is almost totally devoid of quail this season due to the June floods, Randy and I braved the gusty winds to make a two-hour round of the fields on Thanksgiving day. We went up over the hill and through Herb's orchard where the boys have set box traps for rabbits, then down through the woods into the next valley and up along the river. Some of the fields here were in corn and some had lain fallow and it's as likely looking territory as you'd want to see. Randy hunted as hard and merrily as if there had been plenty of game and I hiked along at a fast rate, smoking my pipe to keep my nose from freezing. We made a wide swing up the river and then back up our creek valley where there is wonderful feed and cover. Now and then I kicked a rabbit out of his bed and there were plenty of juncoes and field sparrows which had a difficult time holding their course against the high wind. But no quail. I've wondered, sometimes, whether it isn't hard on a bird dog's morale to spend several hours afield where there are no birds, but such does not seem to be the case.

★ ★ ★

● **WE WERE SOMEWHAT WORRIED** when we brought Randy home from Alvin's, over on the Illinois prairie, that the big fellow might go too wide for the rough, hilly country where we do most of our hunting. To our delight, he just naturally "hunts to the gun," swinging well out when he hits a big open field and then moving in close when the cover is heavy. We came in, at last, and I made the season's first hot toddy before settling down to get the chores done. There was wood to be brought down for the fireplace, a new glass-topped bird feeder to be set up in front of the big window and even the matter of lending a hand at stuffing the turkey which was soon turning a beautiful golden brown in the oven. Our guests caught us, in fact, while these chores were still under way but we didn't mind, for they were mostly family.

★ ★ ★

There were things to be thankful for—and things to be sad about—and we wondered what young Fred was having for dinner, somewhere out in the China Sea. We sat beside the fire and Tom and I argued the chances of the human race doing away with national sovereignty and forming a world state wherein men could live at peace—and doing this before the race had destroyed itself. The chances, as we sat there talking, did not seem too good!

★ ★ ★

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.

THE immortal Younger Generation that inspired F. Scott Fitzgerald's "This Side of Paradise" and animated the pen of John Held is about to be outdone. After almost a quarter of a century, a younger generation that promises to be wilder and woolier is bidding for the laurels of its predecessor of the roaring, racketeering twenties.

The Younger Generation of the Prohibition Era was tarred in the sermons and feathered in the public prints of the time as amoral hoodlums. They drank bathtub gin; they necked in rumble seats; they swore and left their overshoes unbuckled; they shingled their hair and wore skirts above their knees; they danced, successively, the shimmy, the toddle and the Black Bottom; they wore boyish form brassieres and left off their corsets; they smoked too much and lulled their brains to sleep to the delirious saxophony of muted trombones.

Now a younger generation has appeared upon the scene that promises to make these gin-drinking, corsetless neckers, look, in comparison, like prize-winning pupils at a Sunday School taffy pull. Off to a fast start, this younger generation already has Federal Bureau Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover handing out warnings about juvenile delinquency and United States Attorney General Tom C. Clark sounding an alarm about the great upsurge in teen-age criminality and proposing a new system for handling juvenile law violators.

Analyzing an estimated 1,393,644 major crimes committeed during the year 1944, crime-expert Hoover recently was almost jolted out of his swivel chair. The figures proved that a part of the youth of America is on its way to the dogs on a greased slide.

"A comparison of the arrest records for 1944 with the last peacetime year of 1941 shows that arrests for boys under 18 years of age increased 18.8 per cent, while arrests for girls in the same age bracket jumped 117.8 per cent," Hoover explains.

"If these youngsters continue along the path of degradation as they reach maturity, it is not difficult to imagine the colossal task which will confront society and the police. It is unfortunate that the crimes for which these youngsters are arrested do not fall into the class of mischievousness. Last years, 40.1 per cent of all persons arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property and arson were under 21 years of age."

Hoover, U.S. Atty. Gen. Clark, and Federal agencies with responsibility in the field of juvenile delinquency, gasped their loudest when they got down to examining the figures on teen-age girls. They compared the 1944 figures with the year 1939 and found a 174 per cent increase in arrests for drunkenness and driving while intoxicated and the astounding increase of 357 per cent in arrests of girls under eighteen for prostitution and sex offenses.

J. EDGAR HOOVER . . . HE BLAMES THE PARENTS OF AMERICA FOR THE RISE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Hoover realizes that these figures do not make pleasant reading, but he points out that unless something is done at once to combat juvenile delinquency, the United States is going to face its biggest crime wave in history. From the teen-age girls arrested for drunkenness and vagrancy will come the future gun molls, the newer models of cigar-smoking Bonnie Parker, running mate of Clyde Barrow, and of the Lady in Red, outlaw doll of the mad John Dillinger.

★ ★ ★

AND from the lads under 18 arrested for rape and robbery, larceny and auto theft will come the future Dutch Schultzes, Alvin Karpises and Al Capones.

"The big gangsters of the period after the last war were not war veterans," Hoover said. "And the gangsters of the next generation will be drawn from our own present day juvenile delinquents rather than from the returning war veterans. It happened that way once before when John Dillinger, Alvin Karpis, Fred and Arthur Barker, Pretty Boy Floyd and a score of other hoodlums of the late twenties and early thirties, all too young to serve during the first World War, grew into maturity and caused a crime wave, the like of which was never previously experienced in the United

How Attorney General Juveniles Who Violate

FATHER of two teen-agers, U. S. Attorney General Tom C. Clark is greatly disturbed over figures on juvenile delinquency contained in the semi-annual bulletin of Uniform Crime Reports, compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Tom Clark

Shortly after assuming office on June 30, Clark read this bulletin on the growing wave of teen-age criminality and recently suggested the following program for handling juvenile federal law violators:

MEMBERSHIP OF ONE GANG OF BOYS AND GIRLS, ALL UNDER THE AGE OF 18.

crease in arrests of boys under 21 was noted in offenses of criminal homicide, rape and other felonious assaults. Arrests such as these showed an increase of 23 per cent during the first half of 1945 as compared with the same period in 1944.

"Every day reports come to my desk telling the sad story of misguided youths who have run athwart the law," Hoover said. "One case involved two boys, aged 14 and 16, respectively, and a 14-year-old girl. It seems the boys, who lived in a large Eastern city, stole an automobile and drove it into the next state where they abandoned it the following day. They immediately stole another car and returned to their home city where they met their young girl companion.

"She joined them in a ride, and the following day they again drove to another state, where the second automobile was abandoned. One day later the boys stole another automobile and again met their young girl friend whom they took for another ride.

"The trio was found sleeping in the car by members of a local police department early in the morning. Upon questioning, the 16-year-old lad readily admitted the theft of approximately 16 automobiles. He said he was uncertain of the exact number, but knew that those he had stolen had been taken within two months. He had been accompanied in most of these crimes by his 14-year-old boy friend and their 'girl.' Both boys were sentenced to serve indeterminate terms, the older one at a state correctional institution and the younger in a state training school. The girl was placed on indefinite probation in the custody of relatives."

In the files of the F.B.I. are plenty of records to prove that there are many juvenile delinquents growing up with the warped ideas it takes to make the

TODAY'S JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, NOT THE RETURNING WAR VETERANS, WILL BE TOMORROW'S GANGSTERS.

left, however, the boy fired a shot from the weapon he carried.

"Continuing his round of hold-ups, this same boy attempted another robbery the following morning when, wearing a handkerchief about his face, he entered a local saloon. This hold-up was also thwarted when a customer threw an empty beer glass at the young bandit. He fired again, but his aim, fortunately, was bad. Within a very short while this same youth carried out a fourth hold-up attempt. This one succeeded to the extent of $5.

"A thorough investigation revealed his identity and as a result he was brought to trial and charged with robbery, grand larceny and carrying firearms. He was sentenced to serve a total of 20 to 40 years in prison."

★ ★ ★

ALSO in the records of the F.B.I. are cases of juvenile gangs operating on a large scale in various parts of the country. In one Southern city, the F.B.I. found a very "select" gang

points to immorality among grown-ups and the passing of the good old American home; bemoans lax home discipline and failure to treat properly cases of maladjustment.

★ ★ ★

HE also points to unwholesome employment of juveniles, burlesque shows and salacious literature; understaffed juvenile courts and neglected detention homes. He blames the housing shortage and poorly trained personnel in community governments.

"We've got to remember that the kids of today are a lot smarter than 20 years ago," he said, recalling the comparative pink-tea scare thrown into the nation by the juveniles of the first Jazz Age. "And remember that any kid can go out today and make more money than his father made 20 years ago.

"They're not conditioned for this prosperity. They've learned to buy their entertainment but not how to keep up with their expenses. Honky tonks flourish as never before and the first thing you know a kid's appetite for entertainment has outgrown his earning power and he sticks up a store to keep money in his pants pocket."

To combat juvenile delinquency and save this country from an unparalleled crime wave, Hoover suggests:

That the parents of America learn the meaning of home discipline.

Training for parents.

Creation of separate juvenile bureaus in police departments.

Appropriate religious training and assistance in churches.

Adequate sex supervision in institutions for boys and girls.

Supervised recreation in schools after school hours.

Closer relationship between teachers and parents.

And to those who accuse him of yelling "wolf" and screaming too loudly about a generation that is only suffering growing pains instead of going headlong to the dogs, he points to these concrete facts: Last year 34.5 per cent of all robberies were committed by

eral Would Handle late Federal Laws

1. Establishment within the Department of Justice of an entirely independent bureau to deal exclusively with juveniles violating federal laws.

2. Recommendation to all United States attorneys to cease bringing to trial and seeking conviction of juvenile offenders of federal laws, except in extraordinary instances.

3. Construction of at least two federally operated schools, staffed by psychiatrists, teachers and other employes imbued with the sole idea of rehabilitation of juvenile first offenders whose crime has been too serious to merit parole on the first offense.

4. Founding of a voluntary advisory board to co-operate with the Justice Department's new bureau dealing with supervision of juvenile violators.

When he visited the track last on a Saturday three weeks ago, Don said the place was filled with both people and horses. He said the crowd must have run to 5000 people, both men and women. As far as he could tell, everybody bet the horses on every race and everybody, even beggars in rags, appeared to have their pockets full of money.

★ ★ ★

DON PICKED HIS first horse on appearance out of the pre-race parade around the paddock.

He said he chose the only beast that looked as though he might make it to the barrier out of the saddest lot of platers and plow horses he has ever seen.

He played the plug on the nose because he discovered, upon fighting his way through the mob around the ticket windows, that that is the only way you can bet on a Korean horse race.

There is no such thing as place or show in Korea.

Betting tickets are 20 yen each, about $1.33. They are printed on tissue paper and punched with the number of the horse and race.

★ ★ ★

BEFORE EACH of the day's ten races, Don said, the starter and judges all piled into a surrey drawn by a refugee from a milk wagon and trotted once around the oval.

He said he couldn't figure out this bit of swank or convention unless they were inspecting the track for the carcasses of animals dead of old age in the previous race.

Don received a further shock when the horses filed tiredly onto the track, for they lined up behind the barrier in what would

have been the stretch turn on an American track. His suspicions were confirmed when the barrier went up. In Korea the horses run the wrong way.

He said he considered the riding manners of Korean jockeys very polite and gentlemanly, although poorly contrived for winning a race. They ride wide on the turns and never bunch up and seldom use the whip.

★ ★ ★

The jockeys generally sported lurid silks, but otherwise bore little resemblance to American riders. They were generally heavy men and he thought two

fellow that we've known all summer, but we'll do our best by putting out apples and raisins for him. As we sat over our second cup of coffee, a Cooper's hawk came sailing over, quite low, as though he'd been attracted by the unusual activity of so many small birds around our windows. The song birds paid no attention to him, but down in the chicken yard the hens ran for cover.

★ ★ ★

● **DESPITE THE CHORES** which Mama had lined up for me to do and the fact that our valley is almost totally devoid of quail this season due to the June floods, Randy and I braved the gusty winds to make a two-hour round of the fields on Thanksgiving day. We went up over the hill and through Herb's orchard where the boys have set box traps for rabbits, then down through the woods into the next valley and up along the river. Some of the fields here were in corn and some had lain fallow and it's as likely looking territory as you'd want to see. Randy hunted as hard and merrily as if there had been plenty of game and I hiked along at a fast rate, smoking my pipe to keep my nose from freezing. We made a wide swing up the river and then back up our creek valley where there is wonderful feed and cover. Now and then I kicked a rabbit out of his bed and there were plenty of juncoes and field sparrows which had a difficult time holding their course against the high wind. But no quail. I've wondered, sometimes, whether it isn't hard on a bird dog's morale to spend several hours afield where there are no birds, but such does not seem to be the case.

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● **WE WERE SOMEWHAT WORRIED** when we brought Randy home from Alvin's, over on the Illinois prairie, that the big fellow might go too wide for the rough, hilly country where we do most of our hunting. To our delight, he just naturally "hunts to the gun," swinging well out when he hits a big open field and then moving in close when the cover is heavy. We came in, at last, and I made the season's first hot toddy before settling down to get the chores done. There was wood to be brought down for the fireplace, a new glass-topped bird feeder to be set up in front of the big window and even the matter of lending a hand at stuffing the turkey which was soon turning a beautiful golden brown in the oven. Our guests caught us, in fact, while these chores were still under way but we didn't mind, for they were mostly family.

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There were things to be thankful for—and things to be sad about—and we wondered what young Fred was having for dinner, somewhere out in the China Sea. We sat beside the fire and Tom and I argued the chances of the human race doing away with national sovereignty and forming a world state wherein men could live at peace—and doing this before the race had destroyed itself. The chances, as we sat there talking, did not seem too good!

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● **ONE THING MAMA AND I DECIDED** we had to be thankful for is George and Gerti, without whose help we'd never have gotten Possum Trot battened down for the winter. There's the matter of a new wing on the chicken house which George built. It gives the hens a perfectly sheltered yet bright and sunny scratching pen for winter days. Already the egg production has started to climb. Then we found that Randy and Chipper, working as a team, always managed to burrow their way out of the dog pen. George ended that by nailing saplings securely around the inside of the pen at the bottom and nailing the wire fast to these. The winter rye is planted in the garden and that young cedar tree has been moved from the road down to the edge of the woods and the jonquil bulbs which I brought home have been planted. And when we stay in town to make a speech, which is far too often, the livestock is fed and tucked safely in for the night. In fact, living in the country without neighbors like George and Gerti would be pretty hard to manage.

their hair and wore skirts above their knees; they danced, successively, the shimmy, the toddle and the Black Bottom; they wore boyish form brassieres and left off their corsets; they smoked too much and lulled their brains to sleep to the delirious saxophony of muted trombones.

Now a younger generation has appeared upon the scene that promises to make these gin-drinking, corsetless neckers, look, in comparison, like prize-winning pupils at a Sunday School taffy pull. Off to a fast start, this younger generation already has Federal Bureau Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover handing out warnings about juvenile delinquency and United States Attorney General Tom C. Clark sounding an alarm about the great upsurge in teen-age criminality and proposing a new system for handling juvenile law violators.

Analyzing an estimated 1,393,644 major crimes committeed during the year 1944, crime-expert Hoover recently was almost jolted out of his swivel chair. The figures proved that a part of the youth of America is on its way to the dogs on a greased slide.

"A comparison of the arrest records for 1944 with the last peacetime year of 1941 shows that arrests for boys under 18 years of age increased 18.8 per cent, while arrests for girls in the same age bracket jumped 117.8 per cent," Hoover explains.

"If these youngsters continue along the path of degradation as they reach maturity, it is not difficult to imagine the colossal task which will confront society and the police. It is unfortunate that the crimes for which these youngsters are arrested do not fall into the class of mischievousness. Last years, 40.1 per cent of all persons arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property and arson were under 21 years of age."

Hoover, U.S. Atty. Gen. Clark, and Federal agencies with responsibility in the field of juvenile delinquency, gasped their loudest when they got down to examining the figures on teen-age girls. They compared the 1944 figures with the year 1939 and found a 174 per cent increase in arrests for drunkenness and driving while intoxicated and the astounding in-

THE DRUNKEN TEEN-AGE GIRL OF TODAY MAY BECOME THE GUN-MOLL OF TOMORROW.

biggest crime wave in history. From the teen-age girls arrested for drunkenness and vagrancy will come the future gun molls, the newer models of cigar-smoking Bonnie Parker, running mate of Clyde Barrow, and of the Lady in Red, outlaw doll of the mad John Dillinger.

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AND from the lads under 18 arrested for rape and robbery, larceny and auto theft will come the future Dutch Schultzes, Alvin Karpises and Al Capones.

"The big gangsters of the period after the last war were not war veterans," Hoover said. "And the gangsters of the next generation will be drawn from our own present day juvenile delinquents rather than from the returning war veterans. It happened that way once before when John Dillinger, Alvin Karpis, Fred and Arthur Barker, Pretty Boy Floyd and a score of other hoodlums of the late twenties and early thirties, all too young to serve during the first World War, grew into maturity and caused a crime wave, the like of which was never previously experienced in the United States."

Figures for the present year available at the F.B.I. here in Washington would seem to indicate that the Hoover-predicted crime wave, if not off to a good start, is at least festering in a good culture. The first nine months of this year showed a crime increase of 10.3 per cent over 1944 when law enforcement agencies faced a new and serious crime every 23 seconds. The semi-annual bulletin of Uniform Crime Reports, compiled by the F.B.I., reveals that approximately 70 per cent of all adult criminals were juvenile delinquents; that 58,041 persons arrested and fingerprinted during the first six months of this year were under 21 years of age; that 13,133 of these were boys and girls in the 17-year age group and that the greatest in-

How Attorney General: Juveniles Who Violate

FATHER of two teen-agers, U. S. Attorney General Tom C. Clark is greatly disturbed over figures on juvenile delinquency contained in the semi-annual bulletin of Uniform Crime Reports, compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Tom Clark

Shortly after assuming office on June 30, Clark read this bulletin on the growing wave of teen-age criminality and recently suggested the following program for handling juvenile federal law violators:

econd automobile was abandoned. One day later the boys stole another automobile and again met their young girl friend whom they took for another ride.

"The trio was found sleeping in a car by members of a local police department early in the morning. Upon questioning, the 6-year-old lad readily admitted the theft of approximately 16 automobiles. He said he was uncertain of the exact number, but knew that those he had stolen had been taken within two months. He had been accompanied in most of these crimes by his 14-year-old boy friend and their girl.' Both boys were sentenced to serve indeterminate terms, the older one at a state correctional institution and the younger in a state training school. The girl was placed on indefinite probation in the custody of relatives."

In the files of the F.B.I. are plenty of records to prove that there are many juvenile delinquents growing up with the warped ideas it takes to make the gangsters of the future. To prove his contention that the breeding place of potential postwar criminals is not among our boys who fought this war, but in the ranks of the tender teen-agers, Hoover cites the case of a 16-year-old boy who went into a small liquor store in an eastern city and ordered a pint of whisky.

"Upon being required to show a Selective Service card, this youth pulled out a .32 caliber revolver and ordered the proprietor to place the contents of the cash register in a paper bag and hand it over the counter," Hoover said. "The youth then hurriedly left the store, taking with him $84 in cash.' About an hour later the same lad entered a tailor shop with intentions of robbing it, but this time the proprietor did not prove readily and caused the young gunman to flee. As he left, however, the boy fired a shot from the weapon he carried.

"Continuing his round of holdups, this same boy attempted another robbery the following morning when, wearing a handkerchief about his face, he entered a local saloon. This hold-up was also thwarted when a customer threw an empty beer glass at the young bandit. He fired again, but his aim, fortunately, was bad. Within a very short while this same youth carried out a fourth hold-up attempt. This one succeeded to the extent of $5.

"A thorough investigation revealed his identity and as a result he was brought to trial and charged with robbery, grand larceny and carrying firearms. He was sentenced to serve a total of 20 to 40 years in prison."

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ALSO in the records of the F.B.I. are cases of juvenile gangs operating on a large scale in various parts of the country. In one Southern city, the F.B.I. found a very "select" gang, composed of boys and girls all under the age of 18. All had passed very difficult "entrance requirements" to the gang. The entrance standards for this particular gang required that each boy must have successfully executed one robbery, or one act of destruction of property, or one case of rape.

Girl members were required to qualify by an act of vagrancy or a sex offense. The gang was broken up when one boy killed another in an argument over a 16-year-old girl member of the juvenile mob.

The nation's foremost authority on crime detection and prevention, Hoover lays the blame for the present alarming increase in teen-age immorality and criminality directly in the laps of the parents of America. He scores untrained, indifferent and neglectful parents; points to immorality among grown-ups and the passing of the good old American home; bemoans lax home discipline and failure to treat properly cases of maladjustment.

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HE also points to unwholesome employment of juveniles, burlesque shows and salacious literature; understaffed juvenile courts and neglected detention homes. He blames the housing shortage and poorly trained personnel in community governments.

"We've got to remember that the kids of today are a lot smarter than 20 years ago," he said, recalling the comparative pink-tea scare thrown into the nation by the juveniles of the first Jazz Age. "And remember that any kid can go out today and make more money than his father made 20 years ago.

"They're not conditioned for this prosperity. They've learned to buy their entertainment but not how to keep up with their expenses. Honky tonks flourish as never before and the first thing you know a kid's appetite for entertainment has outgrown his earning power and he sticks up a store to keep money in his pants pocket."

To combat juvenile delinquency and save this country from an unparalleled crime wave, Hoover suggests:

That the parents of America learn the meaning of home discipline.

Training for parents.

Creation of separate juvenile bureaus in police departments.

Appropriate religious training and assistance in churches.

Adequate sex supervision in institutions for boys and girls.

Supervised recreation in schools after school hours.

Closer relationship between teachers and parents.

And to those who accuse him of yelling "wolf" and screaming too loudly about a generation that is only suffering growing pains instead of going headlong to the dogs, he points to these concrete facts: Last year 34.5 per cent of all robberies were committed by boys and girls under 21; 51.8 per cent of all burglaries were committed by boys and girls too young to vote; and 63.1 per cent of all automobile thefts in the United States were committed by kids of an age who should be legally liable to a spanking.

"Unless," says crime-expert Hoover, "we want a wave of murders, bank robberies, rape, arson, kipnappings and thefts, we'd better get busy."

It looks like the today's teen-agers are about to make pikers out of their predecessors of that other postwar era. Today they're not out for being merely wild and wooly; they're out to substitute murder for mere hell-raising and vagrancy and prostitution for the comparative harmless necking that went on in the rumble seats of roadsters in the era of bathtub gin.

TODAY'S JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, NOT THE RETURNING WAR VETERANS, WILL BE TOMORROW'S GANGSTERS.

·al Would Handle ite Federal Laws

1. Establishment within the Department of Justice of an entirely independent bureau to deal exclusively with juveniles violating federal laws.

2. Recommendation to all United States attorneys to dismiss bringing to trial and seeking conviction of juvenile offenders of federal laws, except in extraordinary instances.

3. Construction of at least two federally operated schools, staffed by psychiatrists, teachers and other employes imbued with the sole idea of rehabilitation of juvenile first offenders whose crime has been too serious to merit parole on the first offense.

4. Founding of a voluntary advisory board to co-operate with the Justice Department's new bureau dealing with supervision of juvenile violators.

Betting tickets are 20 yen each, about $1.33. They are printed on tissue paper and punched with the number of the horse and race.

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BEFORE EACH of the day's ten races, Don said, the starter and judges all piled into a surrey drawn by a refugee from a milk wagon and trotted once around the oval.

He said he couldn't figure out this bit of swank or convention unless they were inspecting the track for the carcasses of animals dead of old age in the previous race.

Don received a further shock when the horses filed tiredly onto the track, for they lined up behind the barrier in what would have been the stretch turn on an American track. His suspicions were confirmed when the barrier went up. In Korea the horses run the wrong way.

He said he considered the riding manners of Korean jockeys very polite and gentlemanly, although poorly contrived for winning a race. They ride wide on the turns and never bunch up and seldom use the whip.

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The jockeys generally sported lurid silks, but otherwise bore little resemblance to American riders. They were generally heavy men and he thought two or three might even have outweighed their mounts. They ride straight up and down slightly aft of the horse's middle, and bounce a foot at every stride. The result of this odd procedure, he said, was that some plugs reached the finish line so sway-backed the jockey's feet were dragging.

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MOST OF THE RACES were five furlongs, which Don considered good judgment, inasmuch as he thought most of the beasts couldn't have made it another foot.

Don's horse won and paid 87 yen, which he later discovered is about as long a price as you can get in a Korean race.

The payoff line moves slowly because the cashiers pay one ticket at a time from stacks of little platters, each one containing the exact winning price.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

LBN:aml

January 16, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

St. Louis Mission

George Hall of the St. Louis Post Dispatch called by reference from the Director's Office. He has a communication from his Managing Editor, Ben Reese, who referred to Walter Winchell's column recently wherein Winchell commented on the Director's 51st birthday and the powerful forces that are worrying him. Reese wanted to know two questions: first of all, whether the Director could make any comment on the Winchell statement, to which I replied there was no comment; and secondly, whether the Director would keep them in mind if he did issue a statement or the like. I told him we would be glad to do this.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED & INDEXED

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30 JAN 18 1946

EX-47

58 JAN 25 1946

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

The Attorney General

December 28, 1945

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Attached hereto is an article entitled "How Attorney General Would Handle Juveniles Who Violate Federal Laws" which appeared in the Everyday Magazine of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on December 2, 1945.

St. Louis Missouri

Miss Virginia Irwin of the paper is very interested in juvenile control.

Attachment

EDM:eb

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94-8-341-58

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29 JAN 3 1946

DEC 29 10 34 AM '45

DEC 20 AM '45

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 1:13 pm
DATE 12-29-45

60 JAN 4 1946